Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts in the Tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

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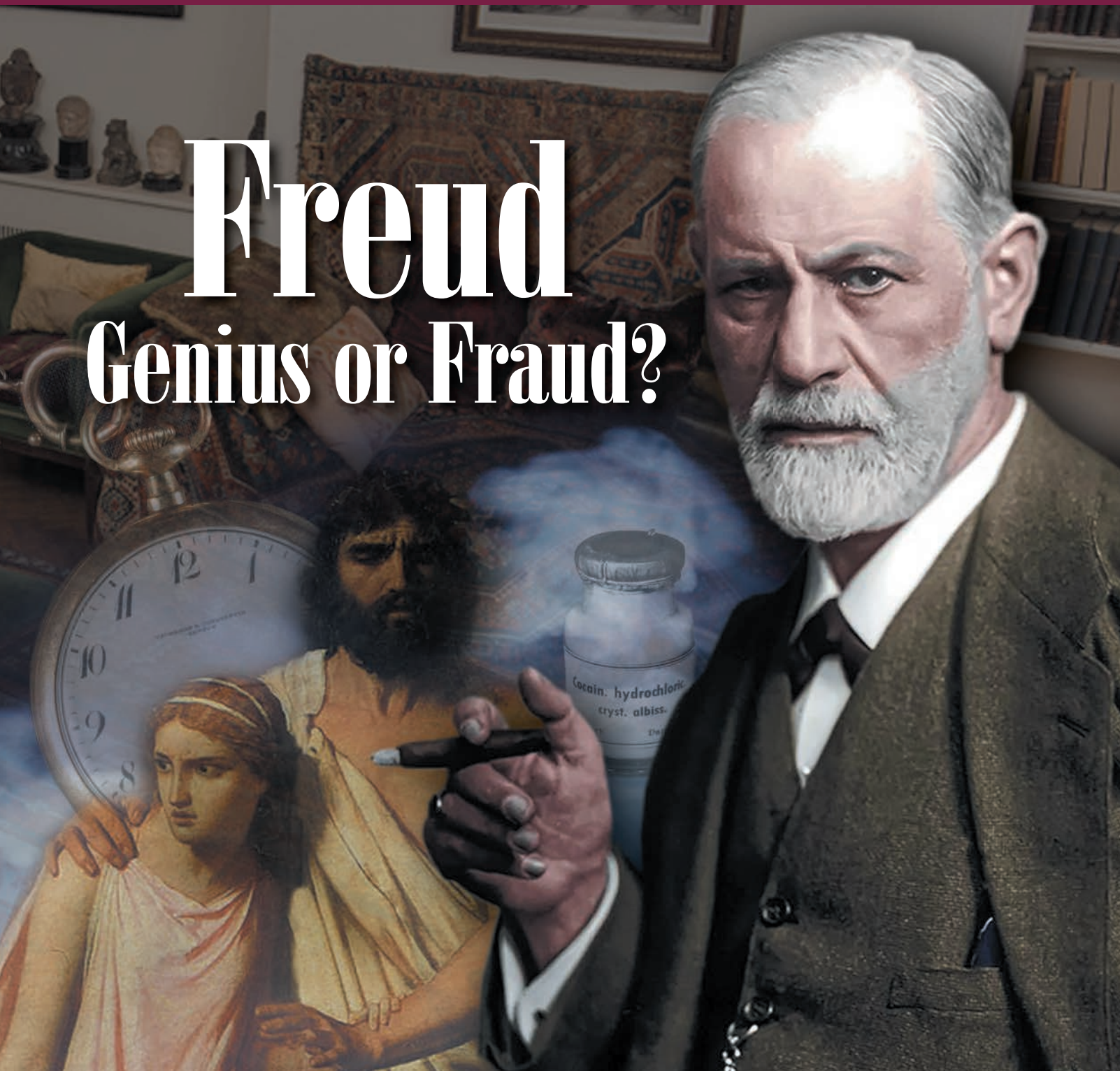
A JOURNAL OF POLITICALLY INCORRECT HISTORY

VOLUME XXV NUMBER 6 • NOVEMBER / DECEMBER 2019 • WWW.BARNESREVIEW.COM



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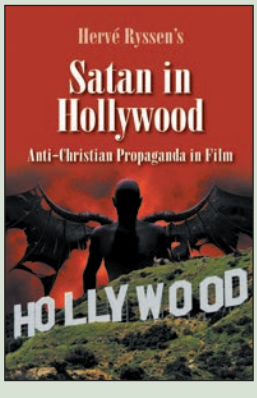

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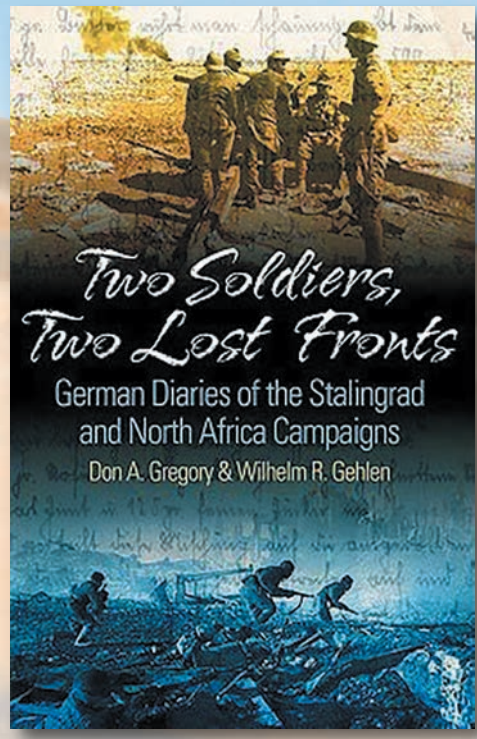
NEW—TWO SOLDIERS, TWO LOST FRONTS

GERMAN WAR DIARIES OF THE STALINGRAD AND NORTH AFRICA CAMPAIGNS


Two Soldiers, Two Lost Fronts
German Diaries of the Stalingrad and North Africa Campaigns
Don A. Gregory & Wilhelm R. Gehlen

This book is built around two recently discovered war diaries—one by a member of the 23rd Panzer Division which served under Erich von Manstein in Russia, and the other by a member of Erwin Rommel's AfrikaKorps. Together, along with detailed timelines and brief overviews, they comprise a fascinating "you are there" look at the German side of WWII. The stories are told primarily in the first person present tense, as events occurred, and without the liability of postwar reflection.

The assignment of keeping the first diary was given to a soldier in the 2nd Battalion, 201st Panzer Regiment by a commanding officer, and the author never saw fit to include his own name. This diary covers the period from April 1942 to March 1943, the momentous year when the tide of battle turned in the east. It first details the unit's combat in the great German victory at Kharkov, then the advance to the Caucasus, and finally the brutal winter of 1942-43.

The second diary's author was a soldier named Rolf Krengel, and the diary was the original, handwritten copy. It starts with the beginning of the war and ends shortly after the occupation. Serving primarily in north Africa, Krengel recounts with keen insight and flashes of humor the day-to-day challenges of the AfrikaKorps. During one of the swirling battles in the desert, Krengel found himself sharing a tent with Rommel at a forward outpost.

Neither of the diarists was famous, nor of especially high rank, and no books have been written on their military careers. However, these are the brutally honest accounts written at the time by men of the *Wehrmacht* who participated in two of history's most crucial campaigns. Hardback, 288 pages, #854, ***$30*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET or visit www.BarnesReview.com.

A PRISONER OF THE REDS

New!

MCCULLAGH

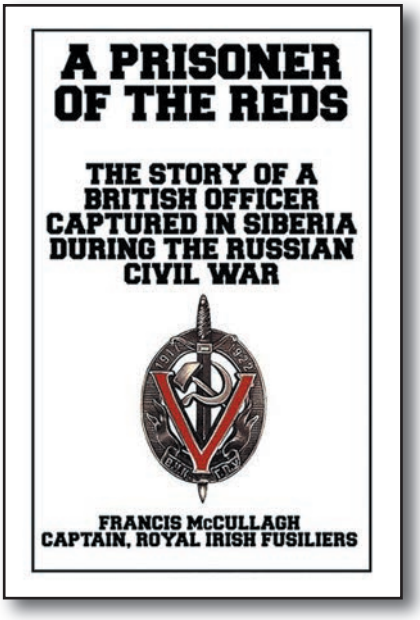
The Story of a British Officer Captured in Siberia During the Russian Civil War

By Capt. Francis McCullagh, Royal Irish Fusiliers. A gripping eyewitness account of the two tumultuous years of 1919 and 1920 in the Soviet Union—a period which saw the collapse of the major anti-communist "White" army in the face of a determined "Red" army assault, the murder of Czar Nicholas II and his family, and the early organizational stages of the Bolshevist state.

These earth-shaking events were witnessed and recorded by famous international journalist Francis McCullagh—who was also, in secret, a British army intelligence officer deployed into Russia by the British government as part of its aid package to the anti-communist forces during the Russian Civil War.

Starting at the time of the major rout of the White Russian forces in November 1919, McCullagh vividly describes the infamous chaotic retreat across Siberia by the White army, their capture by the victorious Reds, and his successful "transition" to a journalist, hiding his military intelligence post from the victors.

Keeping up his journalist guise, he then proceeded to make his way back to Moscow—stopping along the way at the scene of the recent murder of Czar Nicholas II and his family. There, with the aid of interviews with eyewitnesses of that massacre, and his own observations on the site, he produced the first reconstruction of those tragic events.


A PRISONER OF THE REDS
THE STORY OF A BRITISH OFFICER CAPTURED IN SIBERIA DURING THE RUSSIAN CIVIL WAR
FRANCIS McCULLAGH
CAPTAIN, ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS

It would be wrong, however, to read his account as being sympathetic to the old regime in Russia, as his full and frank descriptions of the atrocities and errors committed by the White Russian armies show only too well.

Arriving in Moscow in 1920, McCullagh then proceeded to provide first-hand accounts of the inner workings of the newly formed Bolshevist state, its ideologies, and its aims. His disguise as a journalist paid dividends. The Soviet Foreign Ministry and Media Departments opened their doors to him and provided much material, including interviews with many leading figures of the day.

Eventually his activities aroused the suspicions of the Soviet secret police, the Cheka, and he was arrested and imprisoned in the infamous Lubyanka police headquarters.

There, only thanks to errors made by his captors, his disguise held, and he was released. Shortly afterward, he was repatriated from Russia to Britain. Back home, he was able to provide the British government with extremely detailed information about Soviet military capabilities and tactics, including Leon Trotsky's plans for the Red army, which Commissar Sverdlov had outlined to him in person.

McCullagh's historically important work does not shy away from addressing the dominant Jewish role in early Bolshevism, and the fact that the murderers of the czar, the chief censors of the Soviet state, and most Bolshevist high-serving functionaries were predominantly Jews.

This completely reformatted edition contains all original illustrations, digitally restored, and 174 new footnotes designed to bring the present-day reader up to date with the individuals, events, and comments to which the author refers. Softcover, 394 pages, #853, *$22* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET.

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New!

The Jewish Hand in the World Wars

Robert Mandel House, one of President Woodrow Wilson's most trusted advisors, was a highly influential back-stage manipulator. Wilson later accused House of deceiving him. Inside this book you will also meet a host of other Jewish advisors who were extremely prominent in the effort to bring America to war multiple times.

For many centuries, Jews have had a negative reputation in many countries and among large parts of the population. The reasons given for this are plentiful, ranging from their anti-Christian theology and social exclusivity to arrogance, conceit, greed and maliciousness. Their perceived belligerence and animosity have been considered legendary. But less well known is their involvement in war —hence the reason for this book.

When we examine the causal factors for war, and when we look at its primary beneficiaries, we repeatedly find a prominent Jewish presence. Throughout history, Jews have played an exceptionally active role in promoting and inciting war. With their long-notorious influence in government, we find recurrent instances of Jews promoting hardline stances, being uncompromising, and actively inciting people to hatred. Jewish misanthropy, rooted in Old Testament mandates, and combined with a ruthless materialism, has led them, time and again, to instigate warfare if it served their larger interests. This fact explains much about the present-day world.

In this book, Thomas Dalton examines in detail the Jewish hand in the two world wars. Along the way, he dissects Jewish motives and Jewish strategies for maximizing gain amidst warfare, reaching back centuries. He concludes with a brief analysis of more recent wars, and with a look to the future.

We cannot prevent war until we acknowledge its causes. Some of these causes are rooted in human nature, but others are very deliberate, very strategic actions by a malicious few. *The Jewish Hand in the World Wars* sheds some badly needed light on this entire question.

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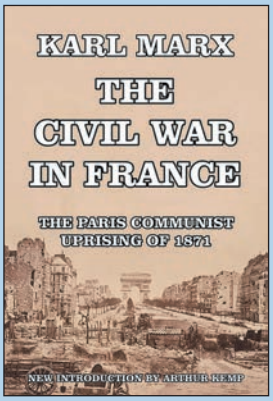
THE CIVIL WAR IN FRANCE: THE PARIS COMMUNIST UPRISING OF 1871

A gripping account of the infamous and short-lived 1871 "Paris Commune," or communist uprising, in France's capital city, written by the founder of communism. Karl Marx's book was one of the first written to discuss the impact of the commune, and although naturally written with a strong pro-communist bias and a visceral hatred of Napoleon III, it provides a fascinating insight into the thinking and internal machinations of the commune.



The commune briefly ruled Paris from March 18 until May 28, 1871, after being elected as the city council. Acting as a lightning rod for socialist radicals from Poland to Italy, the commune quickly dissolved into the usual "dictatorship of the proletariat" and began stripping away civil liberties and creating state enforcement agencies to implement its decrees by terror and coercion.

Among its rules was a "Decree on Hostages"—in terms of which any person could be arrested, imprisoned and tried, becoming "hostages of the people of Paris." Thousands were murdered in this manner, including a number of prominent Christian leaders.

In addition, the commune created a "Committee of Public Safety," which was given extensive powers to hunt down and imprison its self-identified enemies. Freedom of the press was suppressed and, finally, as the communists faced military defeat, they burned down many famous buildings in the city in revenge, including priceless architectural gems. It is estimated that up to 20,000 people died during the rule of the commune.

In spite of this bloody record, Marx was full of praise for the commune, calling it the prototype for a revolutionary government of the future ("the form at last discovered") and added that the "working men's Paris, with its commune, will be forever celebrated as the glorious harbinger of a new society." (We see the same communist tactics being used in America today to forever alter the United States and turn it into a leftist state controlled by the brainwashed masses whom the news media has agitated to no end.)

This version contains Marx's full original text, and includes the text of the article "A Short Account of the Commune of Paris of 1871" published by the Socialist League, London, 1886, along with a selection of news reports and correspondence by Marx concerning the commune. Also contains a new introduction by scholar Arthur Kemp that provides a historical backdrop and summary of the events of this, the world's first ccommunist uprising.

Contents: The Commune of Paris of 1871; The Civil War in France; 1891 Introduction by Friedrich Engels on the 20th Anniversary of the Paris Commune; The Beginning of the Franco-Prussian War; Prussian Occupation of France; France Capitulates and the Government of Thiers; Paris Workers' Revolution and the Reactionary Massacres; The Paris Commune; The Fall of Paris; 1891 Postscript by Friedrich Engels; News Stories after the Defeat of the Paris Commune; Marx-Engels Correspondence 1871.

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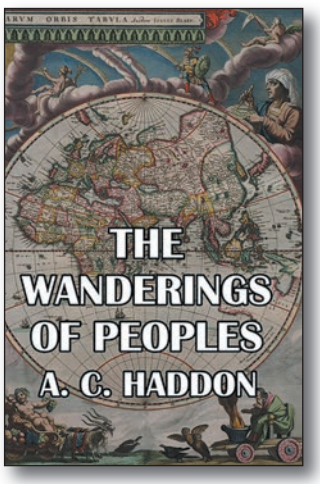
The Wanderings of Peoples

By A.C. Haddon. First published in 1911, this was the world's first—and to date, still the only—book ever published which mapped out the great racial migrations across the Earth which led to the racial composition of present-day nations.

Written by one of Britain's foremost anthropologists—who also founded Cambridge University's Anthropology Department—*The Wanderings of Peoples* describes in succinct detail how the continents of Europe, Africa, Asia and North and South America came to be inhabited with their "native" populations.



This outstanding work of research and scholarship—written in an age when anthropologists openly stated the reality of race and its effects upon history and civilization—highlights the fact that the real driver of history is racial change, of one race displacing another and becoming dominant in a given territory. The end result is the creation of a new culture which reflects the nature of the newcomers, and this fact applies to all races, at all times, as this book dramatically demonstrates.

In addition, this work also demonstrates a number of other important facts, namely: 1) that there has always been "climate change" and that this has very often been the driver for mass migrations in the distant past; 2) that the present-day myth of "peaceful pre-European and pre-colonial paradises" in the Third World is just that—and that these regions were aflame with interracial and intertribal wars which often resulted in the physical extermination of entire tribes; and 3) that the first appearance of the Jews in world history led to the origin of the word "Hebrew"—which in Sumerian means "robbers."

This is the complete text of the second 1912 edition, and contains all five maps digitally reproduced in high quality from an original copy. It also contains an index with 537 entries, an indication of the vast scale of history, peoples, tribes, and races covered in the book.

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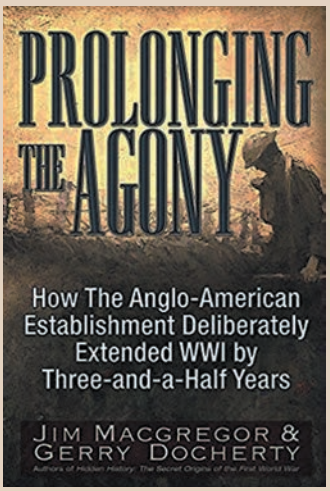
New!

Prolonging the Agony

How The Anglo-American Establishment Deliberately Extended WWI by Three-and-a-Half Years


PROLONGING THE AGONY
How The Anglo-American Establishment Deliberately Extended WWI by Three-and-a-Half Years
JIM MACGREGOR & GERRY DOCHERTY

The fact that governments lie is generally accepted today, but World War I was the first global conflict in which millions of young men were sacrificed for hidden causes. They did not die to save civilization; they were killed for profit and in the hopes of establishing a one-world government. By 1917, America had been thrust into the war by a president who promised to stay out of the conflict. But the real power behind the war consisted of the bankers, the financiers, and the politicians—referred to in this book as "The Secret Elite." Scouring government papers on both sides of the Atlantic, memoirs that avoided the censor's pen, speeches made in Congress and Parliament, major newspapers of the time, and other sources, *Prolonging the Agony* maintains that the war was deliberately and unnecessarily prolonged and that the gross lies ingrained in modern "histories" still circulate because governments refuse citizens the truth. Featured in this book are shocking accounts of the alleged Belgian "outrages," the sinking of the *Lusitania*, the manipulation of votes for Herbert Hoover, Lord Kitchener's death, and American and British Zionists in cahoots with Rothschild's manipulated Balfour Declaration. The proof is here in a fully documented exposé—a real history of World War I. By Jim Macgregor and Jerry Docherty—authors of the popular TBR book *Hidden History: The Secret Origins of the First World War* (also available from TBR for $25). Softcover, 624 pages, #852, *$27* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. Order from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET.

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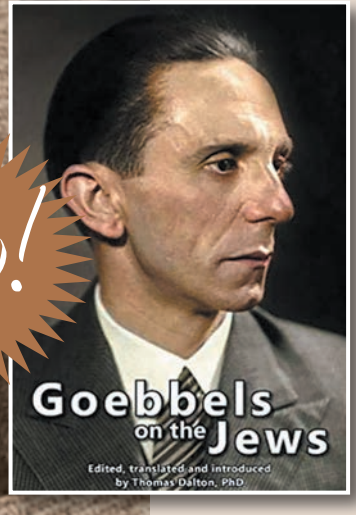
Goebbels on the Jews

The Complete Diary Entries: 1923 to 1945

From the age of 26 until his death in 1945, Joseph Goebbels kept a near-daily diary. In it, he recorded significant events of the day along with his thoughts and opinions on a variety of topics, most notably the Jewish policy of the Third Reich. Here we get a detailed and unprecedented look at the attitudes of one of the highest-ranking men in Nazi Germany.

Goebbels shared Hitler's "anti-Semitism," and likewise wanted them totally removed from the Reich territory—this is the so-called "territorial solution" to Hitler's "Jewish Question." The Jews would be collected into ghettos, disinfested of typhus-bearing lice, and then transported to newly captured lands in the east. Once there, they would be detained in concentration camps or put to work as forced labor. Ultimately, Goebbels and others sought to remove the Jews completely from the Eurasian land mass—perhaps to central Africa or the island of Madagascar. This would be the "final solution" in their minds.



As such, these entries have a profound effect on our understanding of the holocaust. Nowhere in the diary does Goebbels discuss any Hitler order to kill the Jews, nor is there any reference to extermination camps, gas chambers, or any methods of systematic mass murder. Goebbels acknowledges that Jews did indeed die by the thousands; but the range and scope of killings evidently fall far short of the claimed figure of 6 million.

This book contains, for the first time, every significant diary entry relating to the Jews or Jewish policy. There are 178 such entries in all, in both English and the German original. Entries are covered in chronological order, along with additional commentary and contextual remarks. Also included are partial or full citations of 10 major essays by Goebbels on the Jews, which bring important clarity to our understanding of his views.

What emerges is a picture of a highly educated man who wanted what he thought was best for the German people, and who therefore had to grapple with what he saw as the primary threat to their well-being—Jewish cultural influences.

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A Psychoanalysis of Judaism

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Ethnic Cleansing of Christians

By Israel Shamir

22 While we are bombarded with stories about the crimes committed against Jews throughout history by Egyptians, Persians, Greeks, Christians, Muslims, "white supremacists," fascists, neo-Nazis etc, we are rarely allowed to hear about Jewish genocides against others. In this article, Jewish author Israel Shamir tells us about a little-known holocaust committed against Christians in Palestine.

Satan in Hollywood

By John Friend

30 Of course, here in America, everyone is free to worship as they please. But isn't devil worshipping going a bit too far? Is it time for patriots to begin boycotting those Hollywood films that denigrate and mock Christianity?

Curse of the Czar Killers: The Fate of the Romanov Assassins

By Mike Walsh

32 In this article, we take a look at what happened after the czar and his entourage were murdered. Did a relentless karmic nemesis pursue the killers ruthlessly into madness, misfortune and an early death? Many of them wound up in unmarked graves, deserved victims of the regime they helped usher in.

The French Revolution of 1871: A Test Case for 1917 Russia

By Marc Roland

42 Long before the better-known Red revolutions, a communist insurrection was fomented in the French capital of Paris. Vast amounts of property were destroyed, and many lives—particularly of religious people—were lost as a result. In this article, this dry run for the Bolshevik revolution in Russia is examined.

The Anti-Humans: Soviet 'Re-Education' in Romania

By Matthew Raphael Johnson, Ph.D.

46 Most people are aware of the horrendous conditions in the gulags of the USSR, thanks to the work of Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn. But there were other torture camps strewn across communist Europe. For instance, the communists in Romania went to extremes to make sure their prisoners were "re-educated."

Winnie's War: The Barbarous Tactics of Great Britain

By John Wear, J.D.

60 Winston Churchill was driven to commit any crime necessary in a bid to shore up the collapsing British empire—a bloody mission, full of criminal violence and suppression of human rights, including against Britain's supposed allies. He was militantly against the working class even of Britain, persecuted the Irish people, bombed Iraq, destroyed India and crushed the Greeks—and that's only for starters.

A Tribute to James Bacque And His World War II Research

By John Wear, J.D.

71 James Bacque was the gutsy author of *Other Losses* and *Crimes and Mercies*—two historical blockbusters that proved Allied policies led to the needless deaths of 9.3 million non-combatant Germans. In our last issue of TBR, we were fortunate to have been able to publish an interview with Bacque conducted by Bonnie Faulkner. Unfortunately, Bacque passed away in September. Here, we remember him.

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The Barnes Review (ISSN 1078-4799) is published bimonthly by TBR Co., 117 La Grange Avenue, La Plata, MD 20646. Periodical rate postage paid at Dulles, VA 20101 and additional mailing offices. For address changes, subscription questions, status of order and bulk distribution inquiries, please call 202-547-5586. Editorial inquiries call 202-547-5586. All rights reserved except that copies or reprints may be made without permission so long as proper credit and contact info are given for TBR and no changes are made. All manuscripts submitted must be typewritten (doublespaced) or in electronic format. No responsibility can be assumed for unreturned manuscripts. Change of address: Send your old, incorrect mailing label and your new, correct address neatly printed or typed 30 days before you move to ensure delivery. **Advertising**: 202-547-5586. **Website:** www.BarnesReview.com. **Business email:** Sales@BarnesReview.org. **Editorial email:** Paul@BarnesReview.org. **Send regular mail and orders to:** The Barnes Review, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695.

Please include a phone number with all correspondence!

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Barnes Review, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695.

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QUANTITY PRICES: (Current issue—no S&H domestic U.S.)	1-5	$10 each
	6-10	$9 each
	11-25	$8 each
	26 and more	$7 each
Bound Volumes II-XXV:	$99 per year for 1996-2019 where available	
3-Ring Library Style Binder:	$25 each; year and volume indicated.	

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PERSONAL FROM THE EDITOR

We're Thankful for You

As we approach the end of the year, we all need to remember to be thankful for what we have, what we have accomplished, and hope that the approaching year 2020 will be an even better one. One of the things I am truly thankful for is the avid interest readers show in the content of TBR. I get scores of letters commenting on the articles in the various editions of TBR. And though I rarely get a chance to thank you personally for all the support and patience you have shown me—continuing to write and email—please know that I read every piece of mail that comes through the door whether I can ever find the time to respond to it personally or not. The battle for truth we are waging here at TBR continues without interruption night and day. The two constants are: 1) The Deep State wants us out of business; and 2) TBR's subscribers want us to keep publishing. As long as we have a dedicated army of thousands of readers behind us, we believe we can survive for decades, no matter what they throw at us—which, over the last several years, has been everything but the kitchen sink.

That all being said, there are several things you can do to really help TBR: Purchase books and videos from TBR Book Club, send half-price gift subscriptions to friends and family members, donate what you can, and renew your own TBR subscription.

1) **Buy books:** Contained inside the September/October 2019 issue of TBR was our 2020 Book & Video Catalog. Throughout that issue, 95% of the products we offer are listed. The 40-page section at the back of that issue is strictly non-WWII books. Our WWII books are interspersed throughout the rest of that issue. Every purchase you make goes to our survival efforts. **BONUS:** Order $250 or more in books and get FREE S&H in the U.S. until January 31, 2020!

2) **Purchase gift subscriptions:** We have reduced the price of TBR Christmas Gift Subscriptions to just $28—half price—in the U.S.A. until January 31, 2020. Is there any other gift you can give to someone on your Christmas list that is more important, more interesting or more significant than a TBR subscription? (See the color pages in the front of this issue for the form you'll need.)

3) **Make a donation to TBR's publishing efforts**: This allows TBR not only to pay the bills, but also to offer expanded content as we have done with the 140-page "Werwölfe of the Reich" (2019) issue plus the "Defending Dixie" (2017) and "Holocausts!" (2018) issues of past years. We can't do that without a little extra help. If you liked these issues, please buy more copies or make a donation so we can do more. (See the ad on page 67 of this issue for pricing.)

4) **Finally, please take this opportunity to renew** your own TBR subscription. U.S. subscribers can get a FREE copy of *Satan in Hollywood* when they renew. If you are unsure when your subscription expires, that date is printed on your mailing label.

Thanks again for everything, and accept our wishes for a safe and happy Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year. ❖

—Paul Angel, Executive Editor

Foreign subscribers be advised: Due to the confiscation of several recent shipments of TBR books/back issues at the Canadian border as "banned literature," TBR can no longer refund your money if your nation seizes the products you have ordered. Please educate yourself on the laws of your nation in regard to this subject.

The Mass Media Will Drive You Crazy

What is the purpose of the mass media? Is it to give you unbiased, honest news and history you need to know, or is there another purpose? By now, most people know that the mainstream news is really a brainwashing operation designed to condition the public to react in a certain way to particular hot-button subjects. As the controlled media is generally leftist, what you see on the news is therefore coming from an extremely liberal point of view with the goal of radicalizing its viewers to think like leftists. But does the mainstream news have an even more insidious agenda? Is it designed to give us all Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)? Don't laugh. After reading the extremely candid article by Dr. Matthew Raphael Johnson in this issue of TBR about the "re-education" camps of communist-controlled Romania, I have come to agree with him about the media's goals. The controlled media is much more dangerous than previously believed. It is, in fact, designed to dehumanize us all.

Think about how the mainstream media presents the news. News outlets almost always begin with homicides. The vast majority of these homicides do not even occur in the neighborhoods in which we live. They happen in areas where illegal drugs are plied and almost always involve drug dealers shooting other drug dealers. Is the death of a drug dealer in the bad part of town I never visit really of vast import to me? Does it deserve such prominent coverage?

The nightly news will then move on to the dangers of "white supremacists" or school/mass shootings. What is the purpose of this? Obviously it is to make people believe that whites are an imminent threat to be faced on a daily basis. If you have a white neighbor, the news media is saying, he might just snap—that genetically racist killer next door—pull out his automatic weapon and shoot you and your family down. Stepping outside your house is way too dangerous. Don't risk it!

And, of course, the coverage of mass shootings invariably blames the shootings on hate or racism or intolerance, when the root cause of almost every mass shooting ever recorded is the result of mental disturbance. But notice that, almost always, mass shootings involving white gunmen are the preferred story line.

Then we will have to sit through the obligatory segment on how Christian clergy is nothing but a collection of pedophiles and never to be trusted. The message is that the Christian Church—Catholic or Protestant—is a poisonous institution where children are looked upon as potential prey—a complete lie.

The constant harping on President Donald Trump is also currently a mainstay of the mainstream news. "You can't trust this old, white bigot to run the country. He's an out-of-touch racist who must be removed from office," they say again and again, even though the president, to the best of our knowledge, has never uttered a racist comment about anyone. If he had, it would have been broadcast 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Let's not forget that one part of a nightly mainstream newscast is the story of some "lucky" child being removed from his/her parents' house because Mom and Dad had refused some inoculation or didn't want their kid to participate in "gender studies" or "holocaust awareness."

Story after story is designed to destroy whatever hope and trust remains between neighbors and family members and place people in such a state of despair that they feel that the world is a hopeless place, filled with evil at every turn. The only salvation, of course, is to adopt a new reality, a new family, a new religion (Marxism) and to reject all that has come before.

When we look at Dr. Johnson's article, we will see a striking resemblance between the tactics of the Romanian communists running their "re-education" prisons and the leftist news media in America today.

The first goal of the Romanian gulag was to separate the prisoner from his family, his religion and his national identity. Brutal psychological and physical torture were incessantly employed. The church was ridiculed and prisoners humiliated. Hope, trust, personality, religious devotion and sense of national pride were broken down to the point where a prisoner displayed the symptoms of PTSD. "Nationalism and religion were treated as mental illnesses that needed to be cured," Johnson tells us. In short, all that a prisoner held dear was to be destroyed. It's how you ensured a loyal Marxist—and how you can still do it today.

I ask you, is this not what the mainstream news media is doing to viewers today? To them, nationalism is a thought crime—a concept worthy only of "neo-Nazis" and racists. Murder is rampant—allegedly in your own back yard. Guns are the problem and must be confiscated because white people might use them against you (forget about the ethnic facts of gun violence). The Christian Church is corrupt and decrepit. The United States is a despicable state founded by racists. Icons of our leaders—religious and secular—must be torn down. We must never allow the one-and-only "Holocaust" to happen ever again; anti-Semitism is prevalent everywhere, as are racism, sexism, "homophobia" etc.

In short, the news media is doing the bidding of those who want to destroy our faith in all we hold dear: our race, our religion, our culture and our nation.

Don't fall for the brainwashing. Avoid the mass media as much as possible. Search for the truth and hold your cultural traditions dear. Prevent the PTSD. ❖

Sigmund Freud
Genius or Fraud?

By John Wear, J.D.

Sigismund ("Sigmund') Schlomo Freud has been rated as the sixth most influential scientist in world history.[1] Medical historian Elizabeth M. Thornton writes: "Probably no single individual has had a more profound effect on 20th-century thought than Sigmund Freud."[2]

This article will examine whether Freud deserves such fame.

Freud was born May 6, 1856 at Freiberg in Moravia. As early as 1872, Freud used the signature Sigmund for his first name, and he never used his middle name. Although not religious, Freud insisted that he never lost his feeling of solidarity with the Jewish people. Freud's Jewish identity was never in question, and he repeatedly acknowledged it publicly.[3]

Freud moved to an overcrowded Jewish quarter in Vienna at age four. Freud's parents both agreed that Sigmund was exceptional and decided to encourage his future greatness in every way possible. He was the only member of his family to have the use of his own room for privacy and study, and he occupied this room until he moved to hospital quarters in his 20s.[4]

The image on the funerary urn in the Golders Green Crematorium depicts Dionysus (left) and a maenad (a female follower of the god of loosened inhibitions, traditionally associated with ecstatic rites involving uncontrolled sexuality). It was specially chosen by Freud's family to house his ashes and those of his wife Martha. In 2014 the urn was damaged when thieves tried to steal it.

Freud at age nine enrolled at the newly established Sperl Gymnasium [high school—Ed.] in Leopoldstadt, one year ahead of the normal entrance age. He was commended for outstanding academic work as well as for his exemplary conduct at the gymnasium. He showed great talent for language and literature, and early mastered Latin, Greek, French, English and later Spanish and Italian. Freud wrote that he was at the top of his class for seven years.[5]

Freud from an early age had a passionate desire to achieve fame, to become a great man and to be, in his own words, a "hero." Freud relied on his impressive literary skills to create his heroic self. The young boy who had lived in the world of books became a masterful stylist, capable of presenting his ideas in compelling prose. He lived most intensely when he was writing. Freud used his literary skills to shape his personal legend as well as the history of the psychoanalytic movement.[6]

Frederick Crews summarizes the purpose of Freud's writings:

> The aim isn't to solve a problem but to put Freud himself in the most favorable light, either as a seasoned inquirer, a recognized associate of a leading figure or a discoverer who will soon reveal

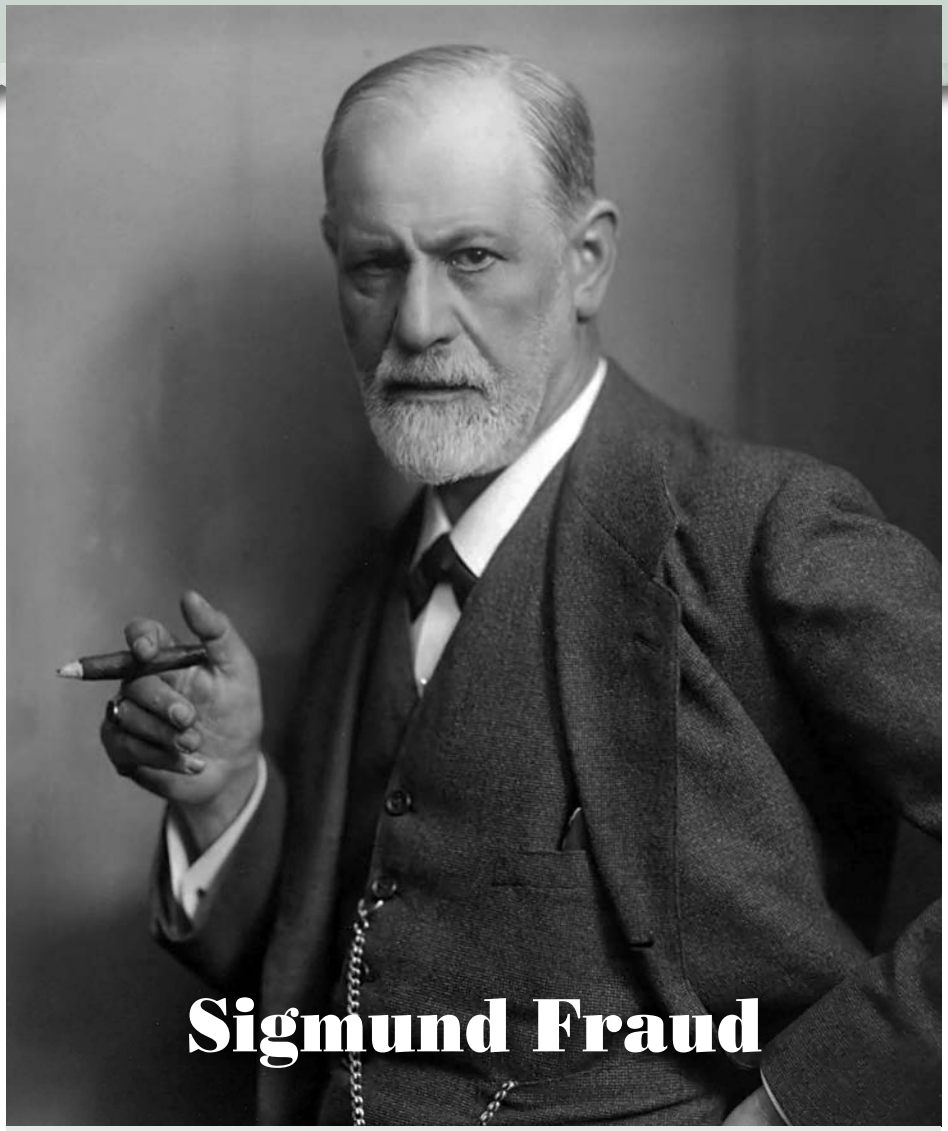
an important truth. In his drive to become famous for *something*, Freud saw himself falling behind the most creative and rigorous thinkers in his field. His only recourse was to attach himself sycophantically to great reputations and then to undermine them, leaving himself positioned as our sole guide to a wiser course.[7]

As early as 1885, before Freud had done any work of real significance, he was already concerned with obscuring the details of his life. He wrote to his future wife, Martha Bernays: "I have destroyed all my notes of the past 14 years, as well as letters, scientific excerpts and the manuscripts of my papers. … As for the biographers, let them worry; we have no desire to make it easy for them. Each one of them will be right in his opinion of 'The Development of the Hero,' and I am already looking forward to seeing them go astray." Freud conducted several later purges of his papers and, toward the end of his life, attempted to destroy important letters written in the years of his self-analysis.[8]

SELF-SERVING QUACK

Freud moved into quarters at the Vienna General Hospital in 1882 and spent the next three years acquiring medical experience. His training at the general hospital was the equivalent of what would today be called a medical internship and residency. He acquired familiarity with different conditions and treatment methods in surgery, internal medicine, dermatology, ophthalmology, psychiatry and nervous disorders.[9]

Freud opened his medical practice as a neurologist treating disturbed human beings on Easter Sunday in 1886. His new medical practice grew very slowly.[10] Freud's preoccupation with the financial status of his patients was incessant during his first years of doctoring. This led him to accept



Sigmund Fraud

Sigmund Freud's "psychoanalytical" theories not only were unscientific, he got nearly everything wrong with his notions derived from a peculiar genetic sexual neuroticism. He was a liar and a fraud, and it is time to put the final nail in the coffin of this cocaine addict's legendary "greatness." Freud followed wild hunches and descended into pseudoscience. He generalized from single cases—sometimes using himself as the single case. Irresponsibly and irrationally, he advocated the use of cocaine. Freud despised most people he met, especially the poor. He specialized in treating the rich as cash cows. He believed women were inferior and was abominable toward his own wife. He stole ideas from rivals, backdating them and treating them as his own. He was obsessed with sex and believed masturbation was the cause of most mental illness. He devised a series of wild ideas like "penis envy," "anal retention" and his infamous "Oedipus complex." A despicable quack with multiple serious character flaws, he was incredibly ethnocentric and dabbled in occultism.

MAX HALBERSTADT PHOTO

patients he should have referred to other doctors.[11]

For example, Hugo Thimig, a well-known local actor, contacted Freud in May 1886 complaining of dysfunction and pain in his wrist. Instead of referring Thimig to a qualified orthopedic surgeon, Freud applied his scalpel to Thimig's wrist despite his lack of surgical skill. Predictably, the operation was unsuccessful. Freud had overridden normal medical precautions and placed Thimig's health in needless jeopardy.[12]

Like other physicians of his time, Freud relied on pain-deadening drugs to treat both ordinary anxiety and a number of other conditions. What distinguished Freud from most of his fellow doctors was the use of cocaine as his panacea of choice. Neither the disastrous use of cocaine to attempt to help his friend Ernst Fleischl von Marxow, nor the warnings appearing in the medical press deterred Freud from continuing to medicate his patients with cocaine.[13]

Freud used cocaine for a spectrum of illnesses. For example, Freud injected cocaine directly into the affected site of a sciatica patient over an 11-day period. The patient became euphoric, and Freud predictably declared the man cured. However, we know for certain that cocaine does not cure sciatica. Freud spared himself any unpleasant surprises regarding side effects, addiction, or relapses from the treatment, and continued to provide his patients with cocaine for numerous illnesses and disorders.[14]

The most fundamental defect in Freud's practice as a doctor, however, was not his choice of improper remedies; it was his inability to make correct diagnoses. Freud's inclination was to diagnose the patient with whatever ailment was preoccupying Freud at that moment. From 1887 into the 1890s, his choice was usually hysteria. Even when a patient was subsequently shown to have an organic disease, Freud still maintained that hysteria was part of the clinical picture.[15]

PSYCHOANALYSIS

Freud emerged as the world's first psychoanalyst with the publication of his book *The Interpretation of Dreams* on November 4, 1899. He published three of the fundamental texts of psychoanalysis between 1900 and 1905: *The Psychopathology of Everyday Life* (1901), *Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality* (1905), and *Jokes and Their Relation to the Unconscious* (1905). Freud also published numerous case histories, papers and essays on a variety of clinical and nonclinical subjects, and in 1913 published *Totem and Taboo*, which was his first major application of psychoanalysis to another discipline—

> Freud emerged as the first psychoanalyst when he released his book on dreams.

in this case, anthropology.[16]

The *Psychopathology of Everyday Life*, which is probably Freud's most popular and accessible book, introduced to the world the concept of the Freudian slip. A Freudian slip, also called parapraxis, includes slips of the tongue (using a different word for the one intended), slips of the pen, misreading and mis-hearing. Freud accepted physical elements as capable of facilitating a parapraxis, but not as causing one. Freud concluded this book by making the connection among dreams, neuroses and parapraxes explicit, and by stating that we are "all a little neurotic."[17]

Freud's book *Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality* is primarily concerned with the sexual instinct, which he called libido and viewed as a basic biological need like hunger. He later evolved the concept of the Oedipus complex. The Oedipus complex was defined as a child's feelings of desire for his or her opposite-sex parent and jealousy and anger toward his or her same-sex parent. Freud came to think of this childhood neurosis as the rule, not the exception.[18]

Freud said to his friend Wilhelm Fliess that sexuality is "the key that unlocks everything." He acknowledged, however, that he was pretty much alone in his thinking. Freud stated that his colleagues looked upon him as a monomaniac, although he had the distinct feeling that he had touched upon one of the great secrets of nature. Freud was basing his conclusions primarily on his moods and intuition rather than verifiable clinical data.[19]

Freud's use of moods and intuition forged psychoanalysis into the clever absurdity of an ambiguous science. Freud said to his American pupil Smiley Blanton, "In developing a new science, one has to make its theories vague. You cannot make things clear cut." In psychoanalysis, Freud had developed an interpretive free-for-all that was safely detached from testable propositions.[20]

PSYCHOANALYTIC MOVEMENT

Freud's books and lectures began to attract the attention of a small group of physicians and intellectuals. Beginning in the early 1900s, they came to Freud's office on Wednesday evenings for discussions of psychoanalysis. This "Wednesday Society" generated lively discussions in which all members participated. The Wednesday Society by 1906 had grown to almost 20 members, almost all of them Jewish, about 12 of whom attended on any given evening.[21]

Freud also attracted visitors from other cities. One of them was Carl Jung, a young psychiatrist on the staff of a hospital in Zurich, Switzerland, where he was the assistant to the renowned schizophrenia expert Eugen Bleuler. Jung came to Vienna in 1907 and was greatly impressed with

Freud's stature and brilliance. Bringing in Jung and his colleagues in Zurich was important to Freud because they were all gentiles and carried the prestige of official psychiatry.[22]

Freud was concerned that psychoanalysis not be branded as a purely Jewish science. Jung was extremely important to Freud, for in Jung he saw a bridge to the gentile world. In view of the fact that Jung was a gentile, Jung was the only important member of the early group of psychoanalysts whom Freud thought could command respect from the outside world.[23]

The Wednesday Society was renamed the Vienna Psychoanalytic Society in 1908. With contacts in Europe and America, 42 psychoanalysts attended its first international meeting in Salzburg, Austria. Freud's creative accomplishments in psychoanalysis had opened up a new world of understanding and therapy. However, Freud's intolerance for the ideas of others soon erupted in internal battles with his colleagues.[24]

Freud had formed the Vienna Society as a forum to discuss his ideas. He was sympathetic to new ideas only if he could assimilate them into his own existing theories. Alfred Adler had worked within the society from its inception, but as Adler developed his own ideas, Freud forced him to leave. Freud wrote to Jung: "Rather tired after battle and victory, I hereby inform you that yesterday I forced the whole Adler gang to resign from the society."[25]

When Jung published a book that raised questions about Freud's theory of sexuality, Freud again became intolerant and set loose forces that would destroy their friendship. Freud labeled Jung's ideas as "abnormality" and "illness," and wrote to Jung that "we abandon our personal relations entirely." Jung accepted Freud's proposal, and Jung was forced out as president of the International Psychoanalytic Association. Not content to attack Jung solely in his private correspondence, Freud published

Sigmund & Amalia

Freud, who felt ambivalent toward his father Jakob, was strangely silent about his mother Amalia—as if hiding something, even from himself. Here a 16-year-old Freud is seen with Amalia in 1872. The Jewish relationship between son and mother has often been problematical. An attractive young lady, Amalia Nathanson Freud was 21 when her first child was born, named Schlomo (later Sigmund). The father was twice her age. The real, biological father may have been a pre-marriage lover. Amalia showed boundless admiration for the boy. As an adult Freud smoked as many as 20 cigars a day, as if seeking his mother's breast (at least according to Freudian psychology). Clearly he was what we might call a "mama's boy." This was probably the source of his own maladjustment and of his "Oedipus complex" theory.

books in which he dismissed Jung's original contributions as "fairy tales" and "occultism."[26]

World War I seemingly validated Freud's vision of man as an irrational, emotion-driven and unconscious creature. Psychoanalysis as an intellectual movement and method of treatment became increasingly influential throughout the world. However, Freud continued to demand unwavering adherence to his doctrines, and friends who expressed their own ideas soon ran afoul of him. Ultimately, his daughter Anna Freud became his most loyal and devoted disciple.[27]

ETHNIC NEUROSES

Freud was in effect the scion of a traditional Hasidic Jewish environment. His invention of psychoanalysis can be viewed as originating from Jewish traditions and complexes. For example, Freud never had the courage to reveal to the world that his famous Oedipus complex was in reality a Jewish complex. As a good Jew, Freud projected the neurosis of Judaism onto the rest of humanity, using a Greek legend to facilitate acceptance by the goyim of his "discovery."[28]

David Bakan writes: "The basic criticism against the doctrine of the Oedipus complex is that it is modeled along the lines of the particular type of family constellation to be found in Freud's immediate culture. It is claimed that Freud committed the fallacy of ethnocentrism, that he overgeneralized on the basis of a particular culture."[29] As Bakan implies, Freud's Oedipus complex is in reality a Jewish specificity.[30]

Bakan also demonstrates that psychoanalysis is largely derived from the methods of the Jewish Kabbalah and the Talmud. He writes, for example, that the fundamental principles of dream interpretation used by Freud are already present in the Talmud. Freud virtually said that in psychoanalysis, he was analyzing a human being just as the Jews had analyzed the Torah for centuries.[31]

Emmanuel Ratier has stressed Freud's membership in the Masonic sect of B'nai B'rith, a branch of Freemasonry reserved exclusively for Jews. From 1900 to 1902, Freud participated as a founder in the creation of the second lodge of B'nai B'rith of Vienna, the Harmony Lodge.[32]

Yosef Yerushalmi writes that Freud's psychoanalysis was a Jewish science:

> History made psychoanalysis a "Jewish science." It continued to be attacked as such. It was destroyed in Germany, Italy, and Austria and exiled to the four winds, as such. It continues even now to be perceived as such by enemies and friends alike. Of course there are by now distinguished analysts who are not Jews. … But the vanguard of the movement over the last 50 years has remained predominantly Jewish, as it was from the beginning.[33]

Dr. Kevin MacDonald writes:

> The obvious racialism and the clear statement of Jewish ethical, spiritual and intellectual superiority contained in Freud's last work, *Moses and Monotheism*, must be seen not as an aberration of Freud's thinking but as central to his attitudes. … I noted that prior to the rise of Nazism an important set of Jewish intellectuals had a strong racial sense of Jewish peoplehood and felt racial estrangement from gentiles; they also made statements that can only be interpreted as indicating a sense of Jewish racial superiority. The psychoanalytic movement was an important example of these tendencies. It was characterized by ideas of Jewish intellectual superiority, racial consciousness, national pride and Jewish solidarity.[34]

CONCLUSION

Sigmund Freud was a scientific fraud. American attorney and political commentator Ben Shapiro writes:

> The first serious advocate of the position that human beings were no longer rational, free actors came from Sigmund Freud (1856-1939). Freud was a charlatan, a phenomenal publicist but a devastatingly terrible practicing psychologist. He was a quack who routinely prescribed measures damaging to patients, then wrote fictional papers bragging about his phenomenal results. In one 1896 lecture, he claimed that by uncovering childhood sexual trauma he had healed some 18 patients; he later admitted he hadn't cured anyone. Freud himself stated, "I am actually not at all a man of science, not an observer, not an experimenter, not a thinker. I am by temperament nothing but a conquistador—an adventurer, if you want it translated—with all the curiosity, daring and tenacity characteristic of a man of this sort."[35]

Dr. David Duke writes that a good portion of a Philosophy 101 course he took at Louisiana State University centered on Sigmund Freud. Duke aptly states: "I liked to call him Sigmund Fraud."[36] ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 www.adherents.com. Key words: "100 Scientists."

2 Thornton, E. M., *The Freudian Fallacy: An Alternative View of Freudian Theory*, Garden City, NY: The Dial Press, 1984, p. ix.

3 Noland, Richard W., *Sigmund Freud Revisited*, New York: Twayne Publishers, 1999, pp. 1-2.

4 *Ibid.*, pp. 2-4.

5 Breger, Louis, *Freud: Darkness in the Midst of Vision*, New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 2000, p. 30.

6 *Ibid.*, pp. 2-3.

7 Crews, Frederick, *Freud: The Making of an Illusion*, New York: Metropolitan Books, 2017, p. 235.

8 Breger, Louis, *Freud: Darkness in the Midst of Vision*, New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 2000, p. 1.

9 *Ibid.*, pp. 62-64.

10 *Ibid.*, p. 86.

11 Crews, Frederick, *Freud: The Making of an Illusion*, New York: Metropolitan Books, 2017, pp. 242, 248-249.

12 *Ibid.*, pp. 248-249.

13 *Ibid.*, p. 249.

14 *Ibid.*, p. 251.

15 *Ibid.*, pp. 251-252.

16 Noland, Richard W., *Sigmund Freud Revisited*, New York: Twayne Publishers, 1999, p. 39.

17 *Ibid.*, pp. 50-54.

The Secret Seven

Sigmund Freud (front left) is pictured, 1922, with his "secret seven" committee formed to dominate the budding field of psychoanalysis. Shown next to him are Otto Rank (born Rosenfeld) and Karl Abraham. In the back row, from left to right, are shown Max Eitingon, Sándor Ferenczi, Ernest Jones and Hanns Sachs. All but Jones were Jewish. (You may notice a certain ethnic tendency at work here.) Were Christians unwelcome in the field—or were they simply unsuited to Freud's theories?

18 *Ibid.*, pp. 58, 70-71.

19 Crews, Frederick, *Freud: The Making of an Illusion*, New York: Metropolitan Books, 2017, p. 452.

20 *Ibid.*, p. 451.

21 Breger, Louis, *Freud: Darkness in the Midst of Vision*, New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 2000, pp. 173-174

22 *Ibid.*, p. 175.

23 Bakan, David, *Sigmund Freud and the Jewish Mystical Tradition*, New York: Schocken Books, 1965, p. 122.

24 Breger, Louis, *Freud: Darkness in the Midst of Vision*, New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 2000, pp. 179, 193.

25 *Ibid.*, pp. 194, 203-204.

26 *Ibid.*, pp. 208, 217, 230.

27 *Ibid.*, pp. 269, 288, 299.

28 Ryssen, Herve, *Psychoanalysis of Judaism*, White Plains, MD. The Barnes Review, 2019, p. 389. Available from TBR Bookstore for $30 plus $5 S&H inside the U.S.

29 Bakan, David, *Sigmund Freud and the Jewish Mystical Tradition*, New York: Schocken Books, 1965, p. 275.

30 Ryssen, Herve, *Psychoanalysis of Judaism*, White Plains, MD. The Barnes Review, 2019, p. 390.

31 Bakan, David, *Sigmund Freud and the Jewish Mystical Tradition*, New York: Schocken Books, 1965, pp. 251, 258.

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33 Yerushalmi, Yosef Hayim, F*reud's Moses: Judaism Terminable and Interminable*, New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1991, p. 98.

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35 Shapiro, Ben, *The Right Side of History: How Reason and Moral Purpose Made the West Great*, New York: Broadside Books, 2019, p. 166.

36 Duke, David, *My Awakening: A Path to Racial Understanding*, Mandeville, LA: Free Speech Press, 1999, p. 494.

John Wear was born in 1953 in Houston. He graduated with a degree in accounting from Southern Methodist University in 1974 and passed the CPA exam later that year. He graduated from the University of Texas Law School in 1977 and passed the Texas bar in 1978. Wear, who is currently retired, worked most of his career as a CPA. His most recent employment was from 1994 to 2008 with Lacerte Software, a tax division of Intuit.

A Psychoanalysis of Judaism Itself

Have you ever wondered why the establishment media harps on the crimes of white Christians and our alleged "genetic racism"? Could it be that our esteemed journalists are diverting attention from some deep-seated problems in another segment of society? Were such "titans" as Karl Marx and Sigmund Freud affected by "the problem," not to mention a goodly number of rabbis today? As the "art" of psychoanalyzation is a Jewish invention, the following psychoanalysis of Judaism itself—warts and all—is a step toward comprehending these censored facts. Note that the author, Hervé Ryssen, has been branded an anti-Semite for trying to help us understand Judaism.

By Hervé Ryssen

We know that the Western media always make the maximum amount of noise about the slightest case of verified pedophilia in the Catholic Church. What the public doesn't know is that this Judeo-media din is a classical case of accusatory inversion. It is, in fact, within the Jewish community that the problem is the most troubling. Some of the most recent cases are as follows:

On October 7, 2008, we learned that a rabbi of the Hasidic community of Antwerp had been arrested in Brooklyn, New York. The police searched his domicile and took him to the police station. Rabbi Israel Weingarten, age 58, was accused of repeatedly raping a little girl over a 10-year period. She was only 9 years old when it started. In 2008, a 28-year-old woman filed a complaint against him. The rabbi had taken her to Belgium and Israel with him (a bit like in the film *Lolita* by Stanley Kubrick). This information was published by a Jewish journalist named Steve Lieberman, in *The Journal News*. Rabbi Weingarten and six of his children refused to answer questions when interrogated by FBI agents. The rabbi barricaded himself in his room, and the police were forced to break down the door.

HERVÉ RYSSEN

Herve Ryssen of the French Front National, born in 1962, was originally Herve Lalin. He is the author of many books, notably *Psychoanalysis of Judaism*, *The Jewish Mafia*, *Israel's Billions* and more. TBR is currently working on Ryssen's *End Times Warfare: The Eschatological Beliefs of the Abrahamic Religions*.

On June 2, 2009, we learned from *La Presse Canadienne* that Andy Blatchford, the ex-director of the Quebec section of B'nai B'rith (Jewish Freemasonry), had been indicted for possession of child pornography.

Bill Surkis, 69, ex-director at the Commemoration Center of the Holocaust Montreal, was reported to the police after taking his computer to the shop for an anti-virus check. The police found 86 videos and 653 items of child pornography on his computer. Surkis appeared before the Palace of Justice of Montreal. Married and a grandfather, he spent just several nights behind bars.

In *The New York Times* of November 13, 2008, an article by Paul Vitello dealt with this sensitive subject.

It was learned that a local politician, Dov Hikind, in speaking on the radio, had approached the question of sexual abuse of children in the Orthodox Jewish community by inviting his listeners to testify.

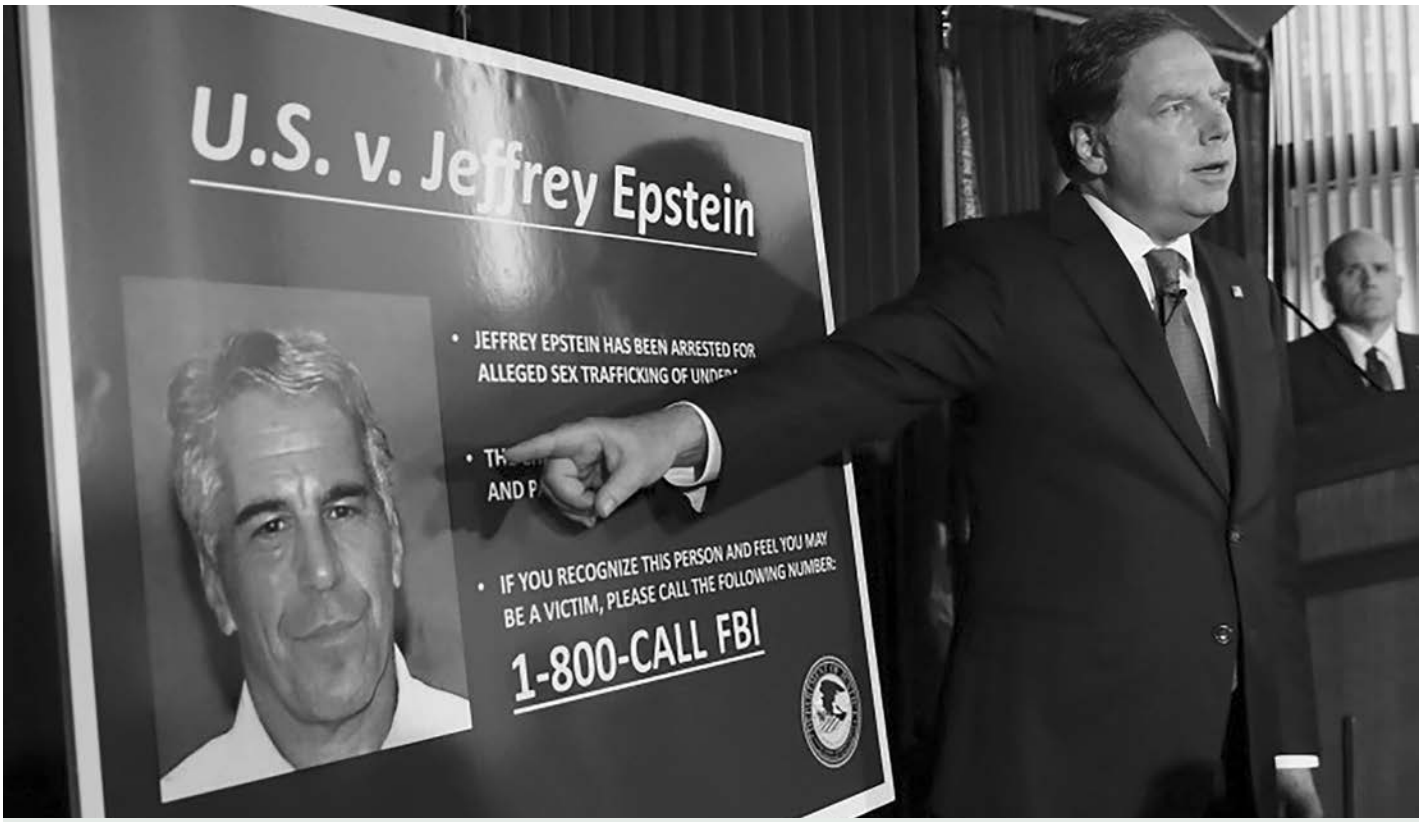
He then collected over 1,000 complaints and the names of 60 sexual predators in New York and New Jersey. The victims came to his office one after the other to tell their stories. "Teachers and rabbis who committed abuses at school. Pedophiles on the street. Incest in the home." Hikind claimed to have kept this material under double lock and key in his office in Brooklyn, since the persons claiming to have been victims demanded complete confidentiality, and also claimed to fear being excluded from the Jewish community, as well as losing their jobs or their apartments. But a well-known lawyer, Michael Dowd, who represented half a dozen former students at the yeshiva (Talmudic school) who claimed to have been sexually abused by Rabbi Yehuda Kolko from the Torah Temimah yeshiva in Brooklyn, obtained an order summoning Mr. Hikind to appear in court in October 2008 to hand over his evidentiary material.

Dowd claimed that the information was essential to proving the claims of his clients that sexual abuse was a common occurrence, covered up as a routine matter by the directors of the yeshivas. Dov Hikind refused: "I would not betray their confidentiality for anything in the world," he stated. According to him, of all the persons who claimed to have been victims, "99% will never go to the police in any case." This conflict revealed the tensions within the Orthodox community, reflected by the Jewish press as well as through certain sites such as "Failedmessiah" and also "unorthodox-jews.blogspot."

After this affair, a young Jew, aged 23, Joe Engelman, who had grown

Anti-Jewish Stereotyping

Free Candy? "Here is some candy, but you must come with me," says the creepy character to the Christian children. Most if not all children are warned by their elders never to take candy from a stranger. But the kids in this cartoon either missed the warning or decided to risk ignoring it. Publishing blatantly "anti-Semitic" drawings like this one got the unfortunate Julius Streicher hanged in the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials after World War II. (Even Adolf Hitler thought Streicher to be too extreme, but he certainly didn't deserve the death penalty.) Almost universally, however, other European nations have over the centuries repeated these same anti-Jewish themes that carried a similar message: Jews were not to be trusted, whether in the media, banking, commerce or in general morality. Jews have been the focus of this kind of consistent ethnic stereotyping over the centuries.


U.S. v. Jeffrey Epstein
• JEFFREY EPSTEIN HAS BEEN ARRESTED FOR
ALLEGED SEX TRAFFICKING OF UNDER
• IF YOU RECOGNIZE THIS PERSON AND FEEL YOU MAY
BE A VICTIM, PLEASE CALL THE FOLLOWING NUMBER:
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Multimillionaire Jeffrey Epstein, described in the media as a "financier," is shown being charged with child sex trafficking in dozens of cases involving teenage girls in Florida and New York. Also of interest is his ex-girlfriend and co-conspirator Ghislaine Maxwell, who has not been located and who is thought to have procured underage girls for Epstein's massive prostitution ring. Ghislaine, by the way, is the daughter of deceased Jewish media mogul and Mossad asset Robert Maxwell. ASSOCIATED PRESS / RICHARD DREW

up in Williamsburg, Brooklyn, later created an association of victims, called "Survivors for Justice." He considered that, despite "his good intentions," Hikind did not comply with all his responsibilities. "The community cannot police itself," he explained. "This has been shown repeatedly." Joe Engelman filed a complaint against a teacher from the United Talmudical Academy who had allegedly raped him when he was eight years old. The teacher was simply suspended for a short time, and accepted back into teaching. Professor Marci Hamilton, associate professor at the Yeshiva University School of Law and a specialist in sexual abuse in the Jewish community, considered that Mr. Hikind's refusal to hand over the names of the presumed predators was "scandalous."

The July 1, 2009 issue of the French daily *Le Figaro* published an article on the "excesses" of "telereality" in the United States, through a live "pervert hunting" broadcast entitled "To Catch a Predator." The broadcast featured the participation of journalists from national TV. In the case in question, one man who got caught was a pedophile who had been attracted to a young girl aged 18 who passed herself off as a 12-year-old on an Internet discussion group.

One evening, she told the man that her parents had gone out and that he could come see her at her home. The pervert duly put in an appearance, knocked on the door of a ritzy villa, and was welcomed into the living room by a little girl. The girl then pretended that she had to go to the bathroom. Just at this moment, a journalist entered the living room with two cameramen and started questioning the pervert: "You know she's only 12 years old! What are you doing here?" The man, who was a rabbi, broke down and lamented: "I've lost my synagogue! I've lost my children!" The police then appeared in a storm of sirens and arrested him. The public went wild.

In France, a broadcast entitled "Les Infiltrés" ("The Infiltrators"), on channel France 2, also trapped a pedophile. The daily newspaper *Le Parisien* of April 8, 2010 related this affair. Here, it was a municipal councilor from the commune of Mesnil-Saint-Denis who got trapped. He had corresponded on line with a certain Jessica, aged 15, and had assured her that he would "teach her to make love without hurting her."

But behind Jessica a journalist lay in hiding. Once the Internet dialogue was over, the man was de-

nounced by the journalists to the judiciary police of Nanterre. A few days later, in mid-February, Maurice Gutman, who was also an eminent member of the administrative body, was placed in police custody.

In January 2010, we learn from the Israeli daily newspaper *Haaretz* that the Israeli Supreme Court had just unanimously overturned the decision of the district court of Jerusalem which had authorized the extradition of Avraham Mandrowitz to the United States. Mandrowitz, aged 62, father of seven children and a member of the Hasidic movement, had been accused by the American courts in 1984 of committing sodomitic acts on children aged five to 10, in Brooklyn, where he presented himself as a rabbi and psychological specialist in children's problems. The American indictment mentioned over 100 victims. He had fled the USA to Israel by that time with his family.

In 1985, the American authorities issued an extradition warrant for his arrest, which the Israelis refused, based on the provisions of the extradition treaty signed between Israel and the United States, which did not include sodomy as an extraditable offense. This is what might be called "procto-Semitism." Nevertheless, in January 2007, the extradition treaty was amended and thereafter provided that any offense punishable by imprisonment in excess of one year could be an extraditable offense. The American authorities then immediately reiterated their demand regarding Mandrowitz, who was arrested in November 2007 by the Israeli police at his home in Jerusalem, then referred to the district court of Jerusalem, which authorized his extradition.

In March 2010, after the umpteenth case of pedophilia in Israel, Yitzhak Kadman, president of the National Council for the Child declared: "We have long been saying that Israel is a paradise for pedophiles."

In April 2010, a rabbi named Bryan Bramly, aged 35, was transferred to Arizona from New York. Bryan Bramly was accused of raping a 7-year-old girl while he was a student at the "Conservative Movement" rabbinical school. He had since married and was the father of two children, and rabbi of the Temple Beth Sholom in East Valley, at Chandler, Arizona. The man was released on $10,000 bail.

Again, in April 2010, a 59-year-old rabbi named Baruch Mordechai Lebovits, was sentenced to 32 years imprisonment for sexually attacking an adolescent, as announced by the Brooklyn court in a press release. He was "found guilty on March 8, 2011 of repeated sexual assaults, eight times, between 2004 and 2005, against a 16-year-old boy," stated prosecutor Charles Hynes. The rabbi "is also a prominent businessman in the community of Borough Park, where the adolescent also lived."

The complainant, Yoav Schonberg, aged 22, was an Orthodox Jew, a friend of rabbi Lebovits's son. He testified in a voice so low that Judge Patricia DiMango repeatedly asked him to repeat what he had just said. Yoav Schonberg explained that Rabbi Lebovits had offered him a free driving lesson on May 2, 2004. After a few minutes in the car, Lebovits asked him to stop the car. There, the rabbi opened the boy's zipper and [sexually assaulted] him. According to the assistant prosecutor, his sexual aggressions were repeated on several occasions between the date of the first offense and February 22, 2005. Rabbi Baruch Lebovits was also indicted for two other pedophile offenses, for which he was ordered to stand trial. The case was reported in the *New York Daily News*.

In 2009, 40 minors from a small Jewish community were declared to have been "mistreated," while there were only 10 allegations of this kind involving the Catholic Church in the 50 American states: that is, 10 abused children for 68 million American Catholics, as against 40 for 2 million New York Jews. There were therefore 130 times more risk for Jewish chil-

A VERY SQUEAKY WHEEL

Former Brooklyn Assemblyman Dov Hikind, a leftist pro-Israel activist, used his influence while in office to coerce American Express to drop Revisionist magazine THE BARNES REVIEW from its status as a merchant, making it hard for TBR to sell books. Why? Simply because Hikind did not approve of TBR's honest investigations. Besides persecuting non-leftists, Hikind also has allegedly protected child molesters in the Jewish community by refusing to give the names of victims to the police, but instead encouraging the Jewish community to handle the problem itself. But even Hikind had to eventually admit (albeit reluctantly)—after Jewish victims and crusaders exposed the extent of the problem—that, "The ultra-Orthodox [Jewish] community has become a haven for child molesters." Note that those rabbis who expose this problem face ostracization.

dren as for Catholic children.

An Internet site was created specializing in denunciations of pedophile rabbis. According to estimates drawn up in the United States on 5.5 million Jews, 1.3 million were said to have suffered sexual abuse.[1] That's one quarter of all American Jews who are said to have been abused over the course of their childhood; this is proportionally equivalent to 75 million American non-Jews.

In December 2010, we learned that David Epstein, a professor at the University of Columbia, had been going to bed with his own daughter for several years.

Here is an even more serious case: In 2008, rabbi Elior Chen was accused of abusing three- and four-year-old children, whom he had tortured during purification rituals. These facts took place in the community of Beitar Illit, in the West Bank of Jordan. The rabbi then fled to Canada, when a mother who was one of his followers was accused of abusing her own children by burning them, making them eat their own excrement and locking them in suitcases for days. An international arrest warrant was issued in April. Chen and his family then fled to Brazil and were arrested. The man succeeded in escaping and took refuge in the ultra-Orthodox Jewish community of São Paolo, which willingly concealed him.

> One-quarter of U.S. Jews polled say they have been abused over the course of their childhood.

Then again we have the emblematic case of "Tony Alamo," the charismatic leader of an apocalyptic "Christian" sect in Arkansas, in the United States, who was sentenced to 175 years in prison for rape and other sexual crimes committed against children. Tony Alamo used his status as a self-proclaimed "prophet" to force minor female children (as young as eight years) into fake marriages, by threatening them with eternal damnation. He also ordered corporal punishments of all sorts to be inflicted upon the children of his adepts. His real name was Bernie Lazar Hoffman, born in 1934 to Jewish parents from Romania.

In April 2009, a book entitled *Tempest in the Temple* was published in the United States denouncing the actions of numerous rabbis. The book was subtitled *Child Sex Scandals*. It was the first book on the subject. Its author, Amy Neustein, was an American Jew from Baltimore. Here is an excerpt from the presentation of the book:

> In 2006, *New York Magazine* and ABC TV reported the stories of rabbis who abused children. In early 2007, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency published a five-part brochure on children raped by rabbis. Despite this media coverage, no in-depth inquiry was conducted. *Tempest in the Temple* recounts the cases of about 15 rabbis, educators and psychologists from the Jewish community and the support they had received.

During the month of January 2008, an autobiographical book appeared entitled *La fille du rabbin: Sexe, Drogue, et Orthodoxie* (*The Rabbi's Daughter: Sex, Drugs and Orthodoxy*), which made a big noise in Jewish circles. Its author was a certain Reva Mann, the granddaughter of the second Ashkenazi rabbi of Israel, Isser Yehuda Unterman. Aged 50 and the mother of three children, Reva Mann began to think about her life following her mother's suicide. She

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told how, among other things, she had lost her virginity in a synagogue, and her experiences with LSD at age 16. In reply to the question, "What is the point to this book?," Reva Mann replied: "A: Everything you ever wanted to know about Judaism without daring to ask. B: I hope this book will help people who are now destroying themselves and help them take back control over their lives."

We now understand why the Jews, who control the entire media system of the Western world, regularly accuse the Catholic clergy of crimes. We also understand why the media resist denouncing "negationist" and "pedophile" Internet sites.

PROSCRIPTIONS OF THE TALMUD

The Talmud is rather explicit on the topic of child abuse. This book, which is the compendium of "the tradition of the ancients," consists of innumerable commentaries of rabbis concerning the law. As a result, a good part of the text is dedicated to the enumeration of the opinions of such and such a rabbi, followed by a comparison with the opinion of such and such another rabbi, followed by a sort of summary drawn up by still another rabbi. The 63 volumes of the Talmud were translated for the first time in 1935, so as to permit the new generations, incapable of understanding the different languages utilized in the original version, to have access at last to the text. This integral translation of the Talmud into English, published in 1935 by the Soncino Press, is referred to as the Soncino edition of the Talmud. It was obviously printed in very small numbers of copies and was not offered for sale to the general public.

Since reading the commentaries is difficult and boring, we prefer to abridge the text of certain footnotes at the bottom of the page. Let us state that the Talmud serves as a juridical code upon which the Jewish religion is based, and it is the book used for the training of the rabbis.

In the *Sanhedrin* treatise (55a–b), we read as follows: "Pederasty[2] with a child less than nine years of age is not to be considered as pederasty with an older child." Samuel has said: "Pederasty with a child less than three years of age, is not to be considered in the same way as pederasty with an older child."[3]

What is the basis for their disagreement? Rab sustains that only a passive subject which could be capable of having sexual relations as an active subject may render the active subject guilty; while a child incapable of being an active subject cannot be considered the passive subject of an act of pederasty.[4]

Samuel, for his part, sustains that the Scriptures say: "Thou shalt not lie with a man as one lies with a woman (Leviticus 18:32). He therefore taught, in conformity with Rab's opinion, that the crime of pederasty is only qualified starting with nine years and a day: but he who commits bestiality, whether through natural pathways or through pathways which are not natural, or a woman who is abused in a bestial manner, whether through natural pathways or through pathways which are not natural, is subject to punishment."

Sanhedrin, 55b: "A girl three and one day old may be acquired in marriage by coitus, in the event of the death of her husband and if she has a sexual relation with her husband's brother, she is his. Such a girl is considered a married woman, and one may render oneself guilty of adultery through her; for she can soil the man who has sexual relations with her, and the man can in turn soil whatever he lies upon, such as a garment which one passes (case of blennorrhagia)." [The German name for Gonorrhea—Ed.] (Parentheses are contained in the Soncino Talmud.)

We find this note, in the same passage: "A variant on this passage is: 'Is there a thing which is permitted to a Jew, but which is forbidden to a pagan? Sexual relations by pathways which are not natural are permitted to a Jew'."

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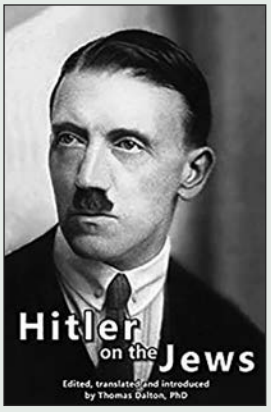

Hitler on the Jews

That Adolf Hitler spoke out fanatically against Jews is well known. That this is the first book ever to compile his remarks on the subject is astonishing. Of the millions of words written on Hitler, virtually none quote Hitler's exact words on this incendiary topic.

The reason for this is clear: Those in media, government and universities must present a simplistic and sanitized picture of Hitler as an insane anti-Semite, a bloodthirsty tyrant and the embodiment of evil. This caricature of the truth is extremely useful—if for no other reason than to batter anyone critical of Zionist interests.

Hitler's real words and ideas are far more complex than most authorities admit. Hitler was a well-read man. He had a broad knowledge of history, culture, religion, human biology and social evolution. But this portrayal does not suit those in power today. They need the public to think of him as a foaming-at-the-mouth demagogue. To accomplish this goal, they need to ensure that no one reads his actual words. Until now, they have succeeded.

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Sanhedrin, 69b: "Our rabbis have taught the following: If a woman exhibits herself with her young son (a minor) with obscenity, and the latter commits the first phase of sexual relations with her, Beth Shammai says that it renders her therefore unsuitable for the priesthood. … But they both agree in saying that the sexual relationship with a boy nine years and one day old is a true sexual relationship, while that with a boy of eight years or less is not; their disagreement does not relate to the case of a boy who is eight years old."

Kethuboth, 11a–b: "It is only starting at the age of three years and one day that the virginity of a girl is taken into consideration. If she is raped below that age, the guilty party is absolved. … Below the age of three years and one day, the unmarried virgin who is raped—it being understood that she can only be engaged to be married after the age of nine years and one day—is entitled to an indemnity."[5]

The Talmud forbids Jewish mothers from sleeping with their sons as soon as they are nine years and one day old. The same prohibition, according to this holy book, applies to fathers, when the daughter is more than three years and one day old.

Interestingly, according to the Talmud, a Jewish widow must never have a male dog. Consequently, if one sees a woman walking a male dog, we know that she is not Jewish or she is breaking a Jewish taboo. She may, though, have a female dog.

OEDIPUS COMPLEX EXPLAINED

We now have a better understanding of why psychoanalysis was born in the mind of a member of the "Chosen Ones." Born in Moravia, Sigmund Freud was in effect the scion of a traditional Hasidic Jewish environment. His parents were Jews from Galicia, in present-day western Ukraine. His mother was born in Brody, one of the largest centers of Hasidic thought in Eastern Europe. In Vienna, where his parents moved to, his parents spoke a German hardly yet differentiated from Yiddish. Although detached from the Jewish religion, like Karl Marx and many other Jews, he had not denied his belonging, quite the contrary. In the preface in Hebrew to *Moses and Monotheism*, he writes that he "had detached himself from the Jewish religion but that he had never repudiated the Jewish people."[6]

Freud never had the courage to reveal to the world at large that the famous "Oedipus complex" was in reality simply an "Israel complex." As a good Jew, he projected this strange neurosis of Judaism onto the rest of humanity, hijacking a Greek legend to facilitate acceptance of his "discovery" by the goyim.

"Sigmund Freud was the scion of a traditional Hasidic Jewish environment.

The Greek legend recounts that an oracle had one day predicted that Oedipus, son of the king of Corinth, would kill his father and marry his mother. The young prince, horrified, then fled the kingdom and headed for Thebes. On the road, he killed a man attempting to prevent him from passing. Arriving at last at the gates of the city, he had to answer a question from ta sphinx, who blocked the way. This winged monster with the body of a lion terrorized the region and devoured all those who could not answer his riddles. But Oedipus replied correctly,[7] and the Sphinx was forced to flee.

Oedipus then became the king of Thebes and married Queen Jocasta, the widow of Laius, the murdered king of Thebes. He later learned that Laius had ordered that his new-born son be killed. This order had not been carried out and the child had been raised by shepherds, who gave him to the king of Corinth, of whom Oedipus believed he was the son. The oracle's prediction was therefore fulfilled. Oedipus, desperate, gouged out his own eyes and became a beggar.

The Oedipus complex is in reality a Jewish specificity. David Bakan confirms our own conclusion in a watered-down way: "The principal criticism directed against the doctrine of the Oedipus complex," he writes, "is that it is based on a type of particular familial constellation found in Freud's immediate cultural entourage; Freud had committed the error of 'ethnocentrism', i.e., generalizing excessively based on a given culture."[8]

On the other hand, Freud felt a certain need to understand his patients, since he himself appeared to suffer from the affliction which he was studying. At age 42, while he was pursuing his own self-analysis, he accused his own recently deceased father, who had died in October 1896, of perversion, as attested to by this extract from a letter addressed to his great friend, Wilhelm Fliess: "Unfortunately my own father was one of these perverts, he was the cause of the hysteria of my brother and of some of my younger sisters. The frequency of this type of relationship often makes me think."

In Marthe Robert's book, *La Révolution psychanalytique* (*The Psychoanalytic Revolution*), we find an interesting remark. Robert, like her fellow Jews who felt the need to "talk about it," expresses herself by ellipses: Freud "discovered deep down inside ... his hostile feelings towards his father, his incestuous tenderness for his mother, his desires for death, his savagery ... his repugnance at divulging the secrets of the dark world which he had just entered was such that, in the letters to his only friend—to whom he confided the results of his analysis—he describes his memories relating

to his mother by writing *in Latin*."[9]

Freud, too, had obviously been abused by his father during his childhood, and consoled himself in his mother's bed, who no doubt assured him that he was a "genius," perhaps even the Messiah in person.[10]

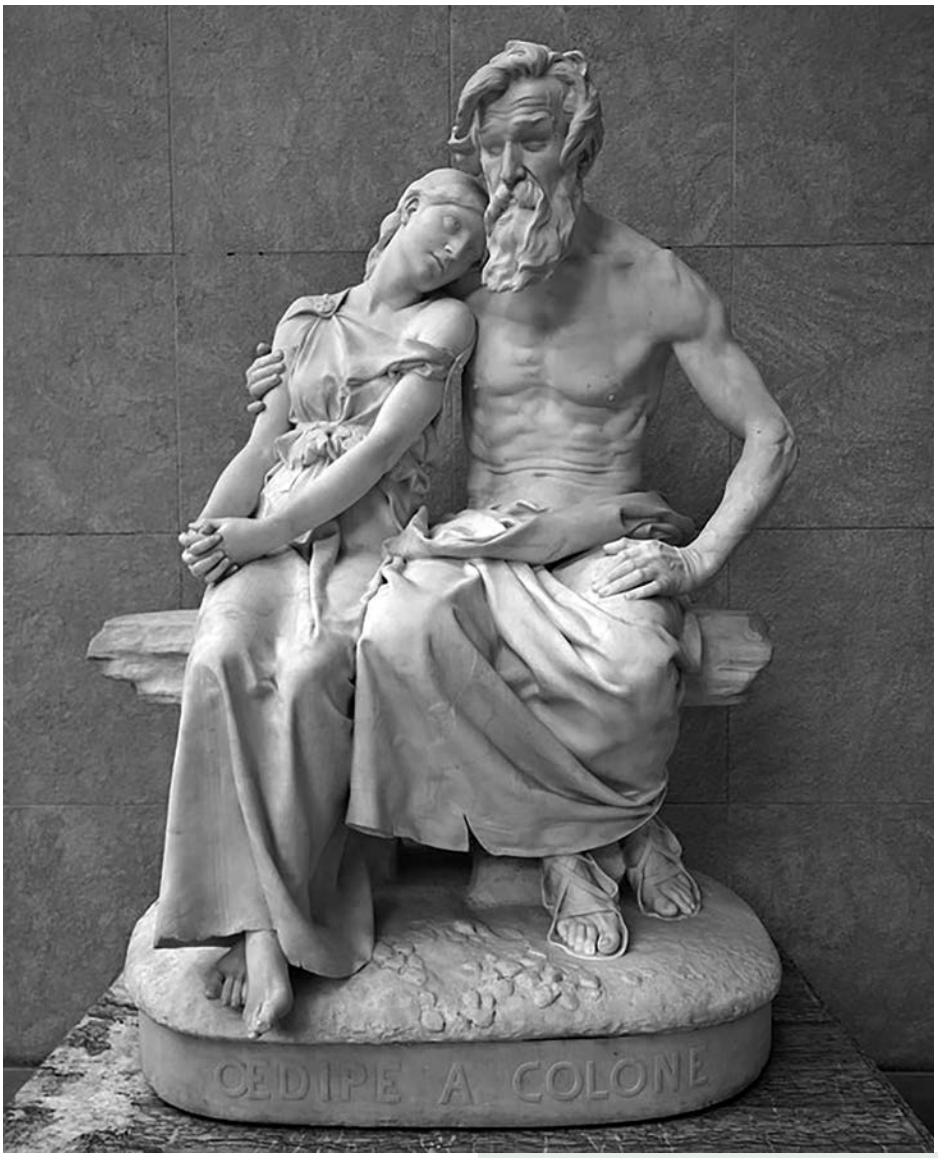
Freud also suffered from an ancestry loaded with hereditary defects. Here is what he wrote in 1886 of his uncle from Breslau, his father's older brother:

> He is a merchant, and his family history is quite sad. Of his four children, only one daughter is normal and is married, in Poland. One of his sons is hydrocephalic and feeble-minded; another, who was promising when he was young, went insane at age 19; the other daughter went insane at 20-something. … My other uncle from Vienna died an epileptic. I can no longer attribute this heredity to my mother's family. I must recognize that there is a very serious neuropathological defect running through my [father's] family.[11]

Josef, the brother of his father Jakob, also had an epileptic son. "Although, as a delinquent, he seems perverse rather than insane. Based on Jakob Freud's opinion, one must consider him an imbecile more than anything else." One must therefore observe that "this entire paternal branch of the family ... hardly consists of anything but degenerates."

Sigmund Freud was well aware of this genetic fatality, and noted with chagrin: "These stories are so common in Jewish families." Robert adds, furthermore, attempting to cover her tracks: "Freud cannot fail to attribute the 'very strong tendency to neurasthenia', from which he long suffered, and also exists in his sister Rosa and his brother Emmanuel, to this hugely obvious defect."[12]

At the end of the 19th century, the Jews from the shtetls of Poland and Russia flowed into the Austro-Hungarian empire in such great numbers that a law passed in 1869 granted them equal rights. In cultural and financial circles, numerous Jews did not take long to become dominant, so that Vienna at the beginning of the 20th century, as in Berlin and Moscow in the 1920s, was like a golden age for them, like the El Dorados which are Paris and New York today. At the beginning of the 20th century, Jews in the capital of the Austro-Hungarian Empire held positions largely dominant in the world of finance and culture. The most prominent writers, journalists, and artists, i.e., those who benefited the most from publicity, were products of the Jewish community: Sigmund Freud, Stefan Zweig, Arthur Schnitzler, Franz Werfel, Franz Kafka, Gustav Mahler, Karl Krauss, Hugo von Hofmannsthal, etc. But these numerous



OEDIPUS AT COLONUS

Above, Oedipus is shown with his daughter Antigone at Colonus, the place where Apollo had predicted Oedipus would die. It is for the tale of Oedipus that Sigmund Freud named his so-called Oedipus complex, his strange belief that a boy naturally wants to sleep with his mother and that this is a universal desire amongst all male humans. It is Hervé Ryssen's opinion that Freud projected his own ethnic phobias and unique desires onto the patients he was "psychoanalyzing."

South America's "Jeff Epstein"—Jewish crime lord Assi Ben-Moosh, 44, in dark t-shirt, is expelled from Colombia. Although the media blacked out the news, Moosh was one of 15 Israeli ex-soldiers who ran a drug- and sex-trafficking ring in the South American nation. Drugs, children and women were also bought and sold in Mexico, Ecuador and Brazil. Instead of throwing the culprits in a dungeon, Colombian authorities sent them back to Israel—from where, it is alleged, Moosh continues to guide his New World operations. At least 250 girls and women were victimized by the ring. Charges against Moosh's outfit include aggravated murder, conspiracy and procuring minors for sexual abuse.

Jewish parvenus, hardly out of the ghetto, did not intend to merge their identity in Austrian society by assimilating. As elsewhere, the Jews preferred to live amongst themselves.[13]

While he was hardly interested in religion, Freud nevertheless remained closely attached to his community. He had studied the scriptures and Hebrew at school and nourished the same passion for knowledge and study as his Talmudic ancestors. He later lived and grew up in an exclusively Jewish environment, throughout his professional career. On the Executive Committee of the Psychoanalytic Society of Vienna, all the assistants were Jews except Richard Sterba, whom Freud pointed out with his finger one day laughing, to recall that he was an exception. This situation is moreover summarized in a phrase of Freud's. He said: "Although I detached myself from the religion of my ancestors long ago, I never lost the feeling of solidarity with my people."[14]

> Sigmund Freud had obviously been abused by his father during his childhood.

All of Freud's disciples who contributed anything original to psychoanalysis were Jews, except notably for Carl Jung. The journalist Emmanuel Ratier has moreover stressed Freud's membership in the Masonic sect of B'nai B'rith, a branch of Freemasonry exclusively reserved for Jews. From 1900 to 1902, he thus participated as a "Brother Founder" in the creation of the second Lodge of B'nai B'rith of Vienna, the Harmony Lodge.

Freud knew that it was necessary to hoodwink the goyim regardless of cost if he was to assure a broader dissemination of the new "science." This is the reason why he enthroned Jung, the only non-Jew in the movement, to the presidency of the psychoanalytic society.

In his work entitled *Mystères et secrets du B'nai B'rith*, Emmanuel Ratier provides the remarks of an Austrian-Hungarian Jewish psychiatrist who describes a little-known event which took place during the second psychiatric congress in 1910: "Several Jewish disciples took the elevation of Carl Gustav Jung to the presidency of the psychoanalytic movement very badly, causing keen discontentment among the Viennese disciples in particular, who suspected Jung of having anti-Jewish prejudices."

Freud is said to have exclaimed,

at just that moment:

> Most of you are Jews and, therefore, you are incompetent at gaining friends for the new science. The Jews must content themselves with the modest role of preparing the terrain. It is absolutely essential for me to be permitted to forge links with the scientific community.[15] ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 www.theawarenesscenter.org.

2 "The opinion here is derived from the point of view of the passive subject of sodomy. As established above in 54a, guilt is incurred by the active subject of sodomy, even if the passive subject is a minor (reminder: less than 13 years of age). Nevertheless, a new distinction should be made for passive subjects of less than 13 years."

3 "Rab places the minimum at nine years; but if the sodomy is practiced on a younger child, no guilt is incurred. Samuel, for his part, makes three years the minimum."

4 At nine years, a male child attains his sexual maturity.

5 Roger Peyrefitte, *Les juifs*, Flammarion, 1965, part two, chapter 5. We nevertheless advise against reading Roger Peyrefitte's book, which is intended to show, in particular, through onomastics, that "all the world is a little bit Jewish." One must observe that, despite his great erudition, Peyrefitte did not really understand "the Jewish question."

6 David Bakan, *Freud et la tradition mystique juive*, 1963, Payot, 2001, p. 320.

7 For example: What animal walks on four legs in the morning [early in life], two at mid-day and three in the evening [old age]? "Man," was the answer.

8 David Bakan, *Freud et la tradition mystique juive*, op. cit., p. 298.

9 Marthe Robert, *La Révolution psychanalytique*, vol. I, Payot, 1964, p. 41.

10 In *Portnoy's Complaint*, the American novelist Philip Roth writes: "What *was* it with these Jewish parents, what, that they were able to make us little Jewish boys believe ourselves to be princes on the one hand, unique as unicorns on the one hand, geniuses and brilliant like nobody has ever been brilliant and beautiful before in the history of childhood-saviors!" (Philip Roth, *Portnoy's Complaint*, p. 165 [quoted from the English original]). See also *Le Fanatisme juif*, p. 366.

11 Correspondence, letter to Marthe Robert, dated February 10, 1886, pp. 222–223.

12 Marthe was a Jewess, married to a Jew.

13 Life in the ghettos was desired by the Jews themselves. Read the testimonies in this regard in *Le Miroir du Judaïsme*, pp. 48–53; *Histoire de l'antisémitisme*, pp. 280, 400.

14 Marthe Robert, *D'Oedipe à Moïse*, 1974, Agora, 1987, pp. 35, 45, 51, 56.

15 Emmanuel Ratier, *Mystère et secrets du B'nai B'rith*, 1993, pp. 145–149.

Hervé Ryssen has published 10 books on matters of crucial importance to an understanding of the 20th and 21st centuries including the religious origins of globalism, the cosmopolitan ideal in literature and film, the origins of psychoanalysis, the prevalence of homosexuality and feminism, the hidden face of communism and more.

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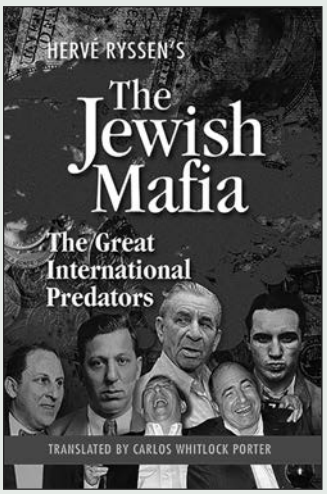

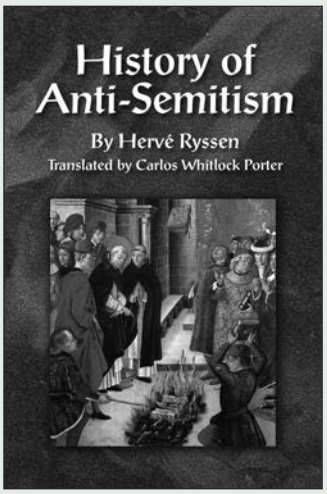

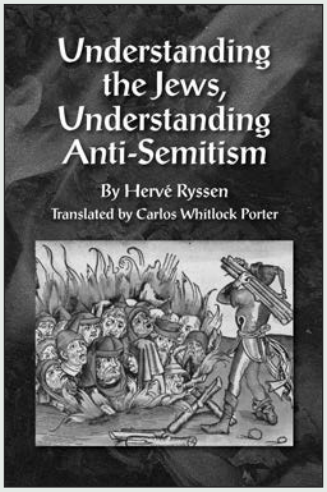

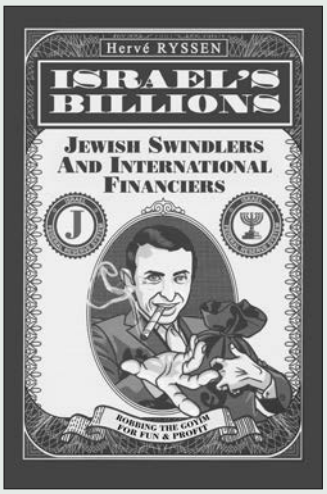

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By Hervé Ryssen. Translated by Carlos Porter. The history of Judaism is that of a people or sect constantly at war with the rest of humanity. According to prophecy, after the great war against the last enemies of Israel, the Messianic times will be a blessed time for the Jews. All the Earth will be unified, and the Jews will be recognized by all as God's chosen people. The Pesachim and Sanhedrin treatises of the Babylonian Talmud assure us that, in the times of the Messiah, the treasures of the Jews will be so immense that "it will take 300 she-asses to carry the keys." To succeed in reaching this universal peace (*pax Judaica*), and "hasten the coming of the Messiah," fanatical Jewish sects must therefore work unceasingly to destroy all the differences among men—nations, races, religions and local customs. It is this messianic tension which motivates their acts and multiplies their energy. It is on the ruins of the nations that the long-awaited world government will be erected, imposing a definitive peace upon humanity. But what is the real truth, sans the religious prophecy? Is anti-Semitism created simply because of the supremacist teachings of Judaism? Find out. Softcover, 453 pages, #768, *$35*.

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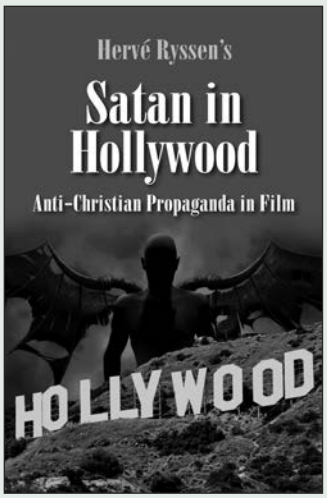
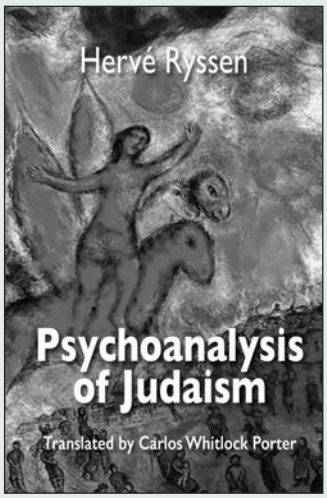
Jews have been expelled from every country they have ever lived in, at all periods of history, even when they were not massacred. They have been booted out by the Egyptians, the Babylonians, the Greeks, Romans, Christians and Moslems; always and everywhere. Every time, the principal reason invoked was usury, that is, lending at abusive interest rates, ruining peasants and tradesmen while disproportionately enriching the Jewish communities in all the cities. The receiving of stolen goods is another accusation frequently mentioned in the texts, as well as their manifest hatred of the church and the *goyim* in general. All over Europe, they engaged in smuggling, debasing the coinage, washing ducats in acid, using yellow arsenic to give brass the color of gold, to swindle and deceive the Christians in a thousand ways. Very little has changed in this regard, except that these swindles have acquired a scope unprecedented in history since the turn of the 20th century. In *Israel's Billions: Jewish Swindlers and International Financiers*, author Hervé Ryssen details just how Jewish bankers, businessmen and powerbrokers are stealing the wealth of the people of the world. Included are chapters on the biggest financial rip-offs in history, the VAT frauds, the CO_2 swindle, advertising and insert frauds, fake bank transfers, the Talmud, pyramid rackets, Bernie Madoff's flimflams, insider trading swindles, today's super-predators, the Cosmopolitan Project—and even more. All together, this book comprises the most complete and precise source for exactly how the Jewish community —from its earliest incarnations—has worked to fleece the *goyim* among whom they dwell. False Adverts, Fake Bank Transfers, VAT Fraud, Eurocanyon Affair, Rubens Levy Affair, Great CO_2 Swindle, Swindling with Impunity , Corruption of the Police, Corruption of the Legal System,





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By Hervé Ryssen. Translated by Carlos Porter. *Understanding the Jews, Understanding Anti-Semitism* is the perfect companion to the *History of Anti-Semitism* above. Everyone talks about the Jews, but very few people really know them. Who are they? What makes them different from everyone else? These questions are of increasingly vital importance since the Jewish people play a central role in the evolution of humanity. Marx, Freud and Einstein are often cited, who long personified the genius of Judaism. Today, the Jewish contribution to world culture is an extraordinarily rich one. Their love of equality and tolerance and their untiring struggle for human rights make them the world's foremost defenders of democratic ideals. How then, can one explain anti-Semitism? Softcover, 90 pages, #763, *$15.*

Satan in Hollywood: Anti-Christian Propaganda in Film

On television and in film, Christians are most frequently depicted as narrow-minded, intolerant racists and bigots, if not actually rapists or murderers. The Catholic clergy is almost always depicted as a place of concealment for sadists and mental defectives. Hundreds of films contain anti-Christian smears, and the list gets longer every year. Ryssen identifies a large number of these films and details their anti-Christian messages and imagery. These vile themes even appear in children's cartoons! The evidence speaks for itself: Christianity—and most particularly the Catholic Church—is under attack in the Hollywood film industry in ways that have never been used against Islam or Judaism or any other community in history. Decade after decade, these messages have been growing in intensity, becoming increasingly explicit and evermore aggressive. It is as if the weakening of Christianity in the West were merely exacerbating a revengeful, explosive hatred too long contained. Since 2005, Hervé Ryssen has published 10 books, each containing hundreds of footnotes and references, on matters of crucial importance to an understanding of the 20th and 21st centuries: the religious origins of globalism; the cosmopolitan ideal in literature and film; the origins of psychoanalysis; the prevalence of hysteria, homosexuality and feminism; the hidden face of communism; the history of anti-Semitism; the causes of World War II; the great transnational mafias and swindlers; and the vision of the "End Times" in the great religions, etc. *Satan in Hollywood: Anti-Christian Propaganda in Film* (softcover, saddle-stitched, 59 pages, #850, *$10.*

Psychoanalysis of Judaism

There is no doubt—despite claims of rampant "anti-Semitism"—that Jews are possibly the most successful religious and cultural group on the planet. In America, they are the kings of media, Hollywood, the music industry and Wall Street. They have the most powerful and determined lobbies in the world, working not only for their own national interests, but the interests of the state of Israel. Israeli leaders have openly admitted that they "own" the U.S. Congress—and nobody will argue against that with a straight face for very long. So what makes Jews so successful? How have they been able to wield such influence over the generally non-Jewish nations in which they dwell? How have they managed to convince so many that their suffering over the centuries is worse than that of other ethnic and religious groups? How have powerful Jewish organizations managed to get the world's biggest and most lucrative tech companies to restrict discussion of such topics on the Internet? If we all can agree that Jews have had a great impact on history, would it behoove us to understand what it is about their religion and/or their culture that makes them so resilient and so unified? In short, what makes the Jewish mind tick? In *Psychoanalysis of Judaism*, author Hervé Ryssen—often attacked for his forthright books on the topic of Judaism—delves into this very subject in a book unlike any other you have ever read on the Jewish psyche. General topics covered include: How can guilt be used to control people; how many religious Jews believe they are "chosen" people; the parent-child relationship; what makes them laugh; their powerful revolutionary spirit; their attitudes toward Christianity; their cosmopolitan mentality; anti-Semitic paranoia; their love affair with communism; alleged inferiority complexes; Oedipal relationships; the Talmud, Kabbalah and the "art" of psychoanalysis itself. This and so much more are discussed. Softcover, 461 pages, #846, *$30.*

Protect Us from the Wrath of the Jews'

Ethnic cleansing of Christians halted by Persians

By Israel Shamir

Outside of Jerusalem's Jaffa Gate (Bab al-Halil), there was once a small neighborhood called Mamilla, destroyed by real estate developers just a few years ago. In its place they created a monstrous "village" for the super-rich, abutting the plush Hilton Hotel. A bit farther away, there is the old Mamilla cemetery of the Arab nobles and the Mamilla Pool, a water reservoir dug by Pontius Pilate. During the development work, the laborers came across a burial cave holding thousands of skulls and bones. It was adorned by a cross and a legend: "God alone knows their names." *The Biblical Archaeology Review*, published by the Jewish American Herschel Shanks, printed a long feature[1] by the Israeli archeologist Ronny Reich on this discovery.

The dead were laid to their eternal rest in A.D. 614, the most dreadful year in the history of Palestine until the 20th century. Scottish scholar Adam Smith wrote in his *Historical Geography of Palestine*: "Until now, the terrible devastation of 614 is visible in the land. It could not be healed."

By 614, Palestine was a part of the Roman successor state, the Byzantine empire. It was a prosperous, predominantly Christian land of well-developed agriculture, of harnessed water systems and carefully laid terraces. Pilgrims came in flocks to the holy places, and the Constantine-built edifices of the Holy Sepulcher and of the Ascension on the Mount of Olives were among the manmade wonders of the world. The Judean wilderness was enlivened by 80 monasteries, where precious manuscripts were collected and prayers offered. Fathers of the church, St. Jerome of Bethlehem and Origene of Caesarea, were still a living memory.

The Jaffa Gate as it appeared on this postcard from the 1920s.

There was also a small, wealthy Jewish community living in their midst, mainly in Tiberias on the shores of the Sea of Galilee. Their scholars had just completed their version of the Talmud, the codification of their faith, rabbinical Judaism; but for instruction they deferred to the Jewish community in Persian Babylonia.

In 614, local Palestinian Jews allied with their Babylonian coreligionists and assisted the Persians in their conquest of the Holy Land. In the aftermath of the Persian victory, Jews perpetrated a massive holocaust of the

"gentiles" of Palestine. They burned the churches and the monasteries, killed monks and priests, burned books. The beautiful Basilica of Fishes and Loaves in Tabgha, the Church of the Ascension on the Mount of Olives, St. Steven opposite Damascus Gate and the Hagia Sion on Mount Zion are at the top of the list of edifices that were destroyed. Indeed, very few churches survived the onslaught. The Great Laura of St. Sabbas, tucked away in the bottomless Ravine of Fire (Wadi an-Nar), was saved by its remote location and steep crags. The Basilica of the Nativity miraculously survived: when Jews commanded its destruction, the Persians balked. They perceived the Magi mosaic above the lintel as a portrait of Persian kings.

This devastation was not the worst crime. When Jerusalem surrendered to the Persians, thousands of local Christians became prisoners of war and were herded to the Mamilla Pool area. Reich writes: "They were probably sold to the highest bidder."

According to some sources, the Christian captives of the Persians at Mamilla Pool were bought by Jews and were then slain on the spot. An eyewitness, Strategius of St. Sabbas, was more vivid: "Jews ransomed the Christians from the hands of the Persian soldiers for good money and slaughtered them with great joy at Mamilla Pool, and it ran with blood."

Jews massacred 60,000 Palestinian Christians in Jerusalem alone. The Earth's population was probably about 50 million then, 100 times smaller than today.[2] A few days later, the Persian military understood the magnitude of the massacre and stopped the Jews.

To his credit, Reich does not try to shift the blame for the massacres onto the Persians, as is usually done nowadays. He admits, "[T]he Persian empire was not based on religious principles and was indeed inclined to religious tolerance." This good man is clearly unsuitable to write for *The*

Holy Shrine Spared

Above is an 1802 engraving by Luigi Mayer depicting Christians worshipping in the Grotto of the Basilica (or Church) of the Nativity in Bethlehem, located on the western side of the Jordan River. It was here that Christians believe Jesus Christ was born. This spot is the oldest continuously used worship site in the Christian faith and is also the oldest major church in Palestine. It might have been destroyed by rampaging Hebrew soldiers in A.D. 614—the same year as the Mamilla Massacre—except for one intricate mosaic. Paraphrasing Steve Runciman, author of the multi-volume series *A History of the Crusades* (Cambridge University Press, 1987): "The Persians under Khosrau II invaded Palestine and conquered nearby Jerusalem in 614, but they did not destroy [the Basilica of the Nativity]. According to legend, their commander Shahrbaraz was moved by the depiction … of the Three Magi wearing the garb of Persian Zoroastrian priests, so he ordered that the building be spared." (The Altar of the Magi is located across from the spot where the manger is believed to have been located.) Inset right, the basilica and grounds as they appeared in a 1487 illustration by Konrad von Grünenberg.

New York Times. That paper's [former] correspondent in Israel, Deborah Sonntag, would have no trouble describing the massacre as a "retaliatory strike by the Jews who suffered under Christian rule."

The holocaust of the Christian Palestinians in year 614 is well documented, and you will find it described in older books, for instance in the three volumes of Runciman's *History of the Crusades*. It has been censored out of modern guides and history books. This is a pity, as without this knowledge one cannot understand the provisions of the treaty between the Jerusalemites and Caliph Omar ibn Khattab, concluded in year 638.

In the Sulh al Quds, as this treaty of capitulation is called, Patriarch Sofronius demanded—and the powerful Arab ruler agreed—protection for the Christians of Jerusalem from the ferocity of the Jews.

After the Arab conquest, a majority of Palestinian Jews accepted the message of Muhammad, as did the majority of Palestinian Christians, albeit for somewhat different reasons. For local Christians, Islam was a sort of Nestorian Christianity, but without icons, without Constantinople's interference and without Greeks.

For ordinary local Jews, Islam was a return to the faith of Abraham and Moses, as they could not follow the intricacies of the new Babylonian [Talmudic] faith anyway. The majority of them became Muslims and blended into the Palestinian population. The accommodation of Jews to Islam did not stop in the seventh century. A thousand years later, in the 17th century, the greatest spiritual leaders of the new-founded Sephardic Jewish community of Palestine, Sabbatai Zevi and Nathan of Gaza, the successors to the glorious Spanish mystic tradition of Ari the Saint of Safed, also embraced "the law of mercy," as they called Islam. Their descendants, the comrades of Ataturk, saved Turkey from the onslaught of the European troops during World War I.

Modern Jews do not have to feel guilty for the misdeeds of Jews long gone. No son is responsible for the sins of his father. Israel could have turned this mass grave with its Byzantine chapel and mosaics into a small and meaningful memorial, reminding its citizens of a horrible page in the history of the land and of the dangers of genocidal supremacy. Instead, the Israeli authorities preferred to demolish the tomb and create an underground parking lot in its place. This did not cause a murmur.

The Israeli guardians of the Jewish conscience, Amos Oz and others, have objected to the destruction of ancient remains. No, not of the tomb at Mamilla. They filed a petition against the keepers of the Haram a-Sharif mosque complex for digging a 10-inch trench to lay a new pipe.

It did not matter to them that, in an op-ed in *Haaretz*, the leading Israeli archeologist of the area denied that the pipe harmed his work. They still described it as "a barbaric act of Muslims aimed at the obliteration of the Jewish heritage of Jerusalem." Among the signatories, I found, to my amazement and sorrow, the name of Ronny Reich. One thinks he might tell them who obliterated the vestiges of the Jewish heritage at Mamilla Pool.

Why do I find it necessary to tell the story of the Mamilla bloodbath? Because there is nothing more dangerous than the feeling of self-righteousness and perpetual victimhood reinforced by a one-sided historical narrative. Here again, we Jews are not unique. Eric Margolis of *The Toronto Sun*[3] wrote about Armenians inflamed by the story of their holocaust. They massacred thousands of their peaceful Azeri neighbors in the 1990s and caused the uprooting of 800,000 native non-Armenians. "It's time to recognize all [the] world's horrors," Margolis concludes.

Censored history creates a distorted picture of reality. Recognition of the past is a necessary step on the way to sanity. The Germans and the Japanese have recognized the crimes of their fathers, have come to grips with their moral failings and have emerged as humbler, less boastful folks, akin to the rest of the human race. We Jews have so far failed to exorcise the haughty spirit of chosenness and find ourselves in a dire predicament.

The idea of supremacy is still with us, still calling for genocide. In 1982, Oz[4] met an Israeli, who shared with the writer his dream of becoming a "Jewish Hitler" to the Palestinians. Slowly this dream is becoming a reality.

Haaretz published an ad on its front page,[5] signed by a group of rabbis. The rabbis proclaimed the theological identification of Ishmael, i.e., the Arabs, with the Amalekites. "Amalek" is mentioned in the Bible as the name of a tribe that caused trouble for the children of Israel.

In this story, the God of Israel commands His people to exterminate the Amalekite tribe completely, including its livestock. King Saul botched the job: He exterminated them, all right, but failed to kill the virginal maidens.[6] This "failure" cost him his crown. The obligation to exterminate the people of Amalek is still counted among the tenets of the Jewish faith, though for centuries nobody made the identification of a living nation with the accursed extinct tribe.

There was one exclusion showing how dangerous the ruling is. At the end of World War II, some Jews, including Menachem Begin (the late prime minister), identified the Germans with the Amalekites.[7]

Indeed, a Jewish religious socialist and a fighter against Nazis, Abba Kovner, hatched in 1945 a plot to poison the water supply system of German cities and to kill "6 million Germans." He obtained poison from the future president of Israel, Efraim Katzir. Katzir supposedly thought Kovner intended to poison "only" a few thousand German POWs. The plan mercifully flopped when Kovner was stopped by British officials in a European port. This story was published in Israel in a biography of

The Mamilla Pool—site of the massacre of innocent Christians—as it appeared in 1856.

Kovner written by Professor Dina Porat, head of the Anti-Semitism Research Center at Tel Aviv University.[8]

In plain English, the rabbis' *fatwa* means: Our religious duty is to kill all Arabs, including women and babies and their livestock, to the last cat.

The liberal *Haaretz*, whose editors and owners are sufficiently versed to understand the *fatwa*, did not hesitate to place the ad.

Some Palestinian activists have criticized me for associating with the Russian publication *Zavtra* and for quoting the [now-defunct] American weekly *The Spotlight*. I wonder why they have not condemned me for writing in *Haaretz*? *Zavtra* and *The Spotlight* have never published a call to genocide, after all.

It would be unfair to single out *Haaretz*. Another prominent Jewish newspaper, *The Washington Post*, has published equally passionate calls for genocide by [the late] Charles Krauthammer.[9] This adept of King Saul cannot rely upon his audience's knowledge of the Bible, so he refers to Gen. Colin Powell's slaughter of fleeing Iraqi troops at the end of the First Gulf War. He quotes Powell saying of the Iraqi army, "First we're going to cut it off, then we're going to kill it."

In the last stage of the war in the gulf, immense numbers of retreating and disarmed Iraqis were slaughtered in cold blood by the U.S. Air Force, their bodies buried by bulldozers in the desert sand in huge mass graves. The number of victims of this hecatomb is estimated from 100,000 to half a million. God alone knows their names and the true body count.

Krauthammer wanted to repeat this feat in Palestine. It is already cut off, divided by the Israeli army into 70 pieces. Now it is ready for the great kill. "Kill it!" he calls with great passion. He must be worried that the Persians will again stop the bloodbath before the Mamilla Pool fills up. His former worries are still our hopes. ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 BAR, 1996, vol. 22, No. 2.

2 Thus, 60,000 Palestinian Christians then would be equivalent to 6 million victims today.—Ed.

3 April 22, 2001.

4 *Here and There in the Land of Israel*, Amos Oz.

5 November 21, 2000.

6 In 1 Samuel 15, Saul reportedly annihilated the Amalekites. However, this is contradicted by the story that the raiding party that later attacked Ziklag was Amalekites; and, although this group of Amalekites was destroyed by David, another Amalekite turns up in 2 Samuel 1, claiming to have killed King Saul—for which he is not rewarded, but executed by King David.—Ed.

7 Of course, the ancestors of the Germans never lived in or around Palestine.—Ed.

8 *Haaretz*, April 28, 2001.

9 *Washington Post*, April 20, 2001.

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Israel Shamir is a well-known Jewish writer and journalist. Among his articles that can be found at many web sites are "The Rape of Dulcinea," "The Test That Failed" and "Flowers in Galilee." Shamir currently lives in Sweden. Years ago he was a contributor to Willis Carto's *Spotlight*.

FATHER COUGHLIN

It's Time to Clear His Name

By Mark Anderson

October 27 marked the 40th anniversary of the passing of the great radio priest Charles Edward Coughlin (1891-1979). But while the controlled press temporarily ceased its usual practice of throwing more dirt on his grave and fell silent about this anniversary, what's far worse is that the very church that Coughlin rescued from probable oblivion in the 1930s, and gradually built into what became the magnificent National Shrine of the Little Flower Basilica, has largely besmirched his remarkable legacy.

The church's website not only barely acknowledges Coughlin's hard-fought role in creating the church in Royal Oak, Michigan with its unique octagonal nave and its stunning tower crafted of marble from the Italian Alps, it also recycles the tiresome smears about him, especially the crippling claim that he was an unrepentant "anti-Semite." Such is the power of the propaganda that has been relentlessly disseminated over nearly a century to libel one of the most passionate priests in the history of the Catholic church. Even now, Detroit-area synagogues pressure the Basilica, the press and local officials to portray Coughlin in the most unfavorable manner possible.

What was Coughlin's unforgivable sin? Via his intensely popular radio show and associated weekly newspaper, *Social Justice*, the Canadian-born clergyman and gifted populist orator, from about 1930 until 1942, stepped beyond the pulpit and shook the cloistered worlds of illicit banking and power politics to their very foundations.

NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

ROME-BERLIN AXIS IS A FIRM RAMPART AGAINST COMMUNISM

BISMARCK

KAISER WILHELM II

VON HINDENBURG

HITLER

Father Coughlin's newspaper *Social Justice* spoke out forcefully against the dangers of communism. For pointing out that national socialist Germany and fascist Italy were "a firm rampart against communism," he was characterized as an altar boy for Hitler.

Although his radio programs in the latter 1920s were at first purely scriptural in nature, he had an irrepressible sense of justice and an iron constitution, with which he sought to hardwire Christianity into organic society and daily affairs. Accordingly, while utilizing his classic Irish brogue and his uniquely powerful and near-hypnotic delivery, he decried the merciless, sinful and fraudulent way that the banking system shook down society and put most people in peonage and into lives of sin and decline. While declaring that the livelihoods and salvation of individuals and families were always foremost in his mind, he railed mightily against the Federal Reserve System and challenged the dark double-dealings and plutocratic propaganda that fomented both world wars. His oratory "So This is Democracy" stands as one of the most powerful anti-war speeches of the last century, perhaps of all time.

But it was his desire to see the Catholic Church reinstate its prohibition against usury and his criticisms of Jewish power over finance and politics that got him into the most trouble. In a 1930 broadcast, Coughlin said:

> We have lived to see the day that modern Shylocks have grown fat and wealthy, praised and deified, because they have perpetu-

ated the ancient crime of usury under the modern racket of statesmanship.

This was Coughlin's most "unforgivable sin"—his measured but factual revelation of heavy Jewish control of the banking establishment, as well as deep Jewish involvement in the Bolshevik Revolution that murderously overthrew Christian Russia. For this, the notorious "anti-Semite" label that Father Coughlin endured when he was alive has, in effect, been "nailed" to his memory, to posthumously "crucify" him.

Yet, amid the constant cruel calumny hurled at Coughlin back in his day and today, no one has ever bothered to ask: Was he really an anti-Semite? Or did he simply state uncomfortable facts while bringing the message of Christ to all peoples, including the Jews, for the priestly purpose of saving souls?

For the record, Coughlin's view was that national socialism and communism were basically variants of centralized despotism, the former being nationalist and the latter internationalist in scope. So while Coughlin occasionally spoke favorably—largely before World War II—about some of Hitler's nationalist public works projects and financial strategies on a practical level, he repeatedly rejected Nazi and communist ideologies and instead sought a "Christian Americanism" that was nationalistic but was maliciously misrepresented as a species of Hitleresque fascism.

In Coughlin's 1938 broadcast, "The Rightists Go into Action," he clarified:

> Is the federal government more capable and better equipped for managing the affairs [of] the various states than are the states themselves? Communists and Nazis, both of whom adhere to the principle of a strong central government, answer in the affir-

Coughlin Censored

Father Coughlin was not afraid to offer his opinions on the major political, financial and social problems facing America via his extremely popular radio broadcasts and in the pages of his *Social Justice* newspaper. At first a true believer in President Franklin Roosevelt's "New Deal" to rescue the nation from financial disaster, Father Coughlin later became a fierce critic of FDR. This enraged the president, who had Father Coughlin's U.S. postal permit revoked so he was unable to afford to distribute *Social Justice*. Here Father Coughlin speaks at a political rally in Cleveland in 1936.

At left, Father Coughlin (front center of altar) conducts a Silver Jubilee service at his Little Flower Church in Royal Oak, Michigan, on June 29, 1941. Named in honor of Saint Therese de Lisieux (known as the Little Flower), the church was first built in 1926. Two weeks after it opened, the KKK burned a cross in front of the church. Today, church authorities play down Father Coughlin's central role in the founding of the church for fear of being labeled "anti-Semitic." This is a shameful act of cowardice.

> mative. The disciples of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln answer in the negative. Nationals—that is, those who believe in nationalism rather than internationalism—also answer in the negative.

In his early 1939 article, "An American Christian Program," Father Coughlin, amid rising accusations that he was a Hitler disciple who virulently hated the Jews, commented on the recent Nazi "Bund Rally" at Madison Square Garden as follows:

> Meanwhile the vast majority of Americans are still Americans; they are sympathetic neither with the Nazi Bund nor with the communist convention. … Thus, if Americanism and Christianity are opposed to both Nazism and to communism, the time has come for true Americans and true Christians to organize against both.

So, clearly, the miscreant media, in its never-ending war against Father Coughlin's legacy and Christianity in general, has never bothered to read the Radio Priest's erudite articles or listen closely to his eloquent and often volcanic speeches that sold out many a concert hall and sports stadium during the Great Depression. The same can be said about those who pass as Western "historians." Granted, Father Coughlin did say that the communists had "real grievances," but he clarified repeatedly that the communists were gravely misguided in formulating their all-too-often violent solutions.

For example, Father Coughlin acknowledged that communism rightly "condemns the modern system of capitalism with its legalized usury, its burdensome taxes, its monopolies of industry and its commercial wars." But, as noted, he was careful to specify that the usually accurate criticisms of the communists in regard to monopoly capitalism did not come with workable, morally sound solutions. To get to the core of the money problem, Father Coughlin wrote, among other works, the book, *Money: Questions & Answers*, a practical guide released under the auspices of the National Union for Social Justice (NUSJ), a political lobby that Coughlin founded in the Detroit area in 1934 to challenge President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's reelection, among other weighty goals.

The speeches, sermons, articles and books by Father Coughlin—who to this day is accused of merely exploiting the vulnerable masses during the Depression and giving the people "scapegoats" to hate—show that, far from being the brutish demagogue his critics portray him to be, he was actually a highly capable analyst who carefully sorted out the root causes behind the world's problems. Not only was his criticism of monopoly capitalism (as opposed to genuine free enterprise) not an endorsement of communism, he also felt that ideologies like communism and national socialism would never have found fertile soil in the first place if Christian America and the West in general would understand their true predicament and drive out "the modern moneychangers" in a Christ-like manner.

Of course, that call to mimic one of Christ's best-known actions during His ministry on Earth is mainly what brought opprobrium upon Father Coughlin. One of the biggest factors is that "polite society" refuses to face the fact that the prime movers and shakers in banking and high finance were, and still are, disproportionately Jewish. Father Coughlin also accurately identified Leon Trotsky and scores of other Bolshevik revolutionaries as another disproportionately large Jewish cabal bent on destroying Christian civilization. But he did so because he was a defender of the Christian faith, not because he "hated" Jews. He prayed and worked for the salvation of all, including Jews, who he hoped would find Christ.

Notably, Father Coughlin's parting of ways with President Franklin Delano Roosevelt over the "New Deal"—after his initial enthusiasm about the federal Depression-era recovery plan—turned the power of the federal government against a man of the cloth whose works had gone viral, reaching well beyond 20 million radio listeners at their peak before Coughlin was driven off the air and into obscurity. Coughlin's fate was sealed when the Vatican pressured him to retire from his radio-based activism. FDR's administration even went so far as to revoke Coughlin's U.S. postal permit that had enabled him to distribute *Social Justice* affordably and efficiently. That killed the newspaper. And the NUSJ, by the way, was forced out of existence after just two years.

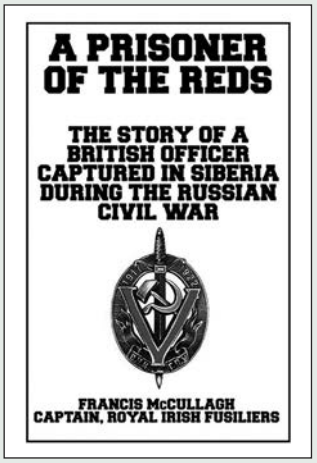
Father Charles Coughlin lived out his days in Royal Oak at the church he founded and funded with donations drummed up via his radio show, steadfastly obeying the orders of Catholic authorities to return to the daily work of a priest and put his activism aside. He passed away of heart failure on October 27, 1979, two days after his 88th birthday. He was laid to rest at Holy Sepulchre Cemetery in Southfield, Michigan, only a few yards away from the grave of Michael Gallagher, the Detroit Bishop who believed in Coughlin's works and whose Canonical authority had protected and enabled Coughlin's activism to endure for as long as it did. Gallagher's passing in 1937 created a vacuum filled by a church prelate who was far less sympathetic to Coughlin.

May God rest Father Coughlin's soul. And may he someday have his name cleared. The atrocious accusations that have been aimed at him have been taken at face value for far too long. It's time to set the historical record straight. ❖

Mark Anderson is a longtime newsman working as the roving editor for American Free Press (AFP) newspaper in Maryland. He is an occasional contributor to TBR. To request a free sample of AFP call 202-544-5977.

NEW BOOK FROM TBR BOOK CLUB

A Prisoner of the Reds


A PRISONER OF THE REDS
THE STORY OF A BRITISH OFFICER CAPTURED IN SIBERIA DURING THE RUSSIAN CIVIL WAR
FRANCIS McCULLAGH
CAPTAIN, ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS

By Capt. Francis McCullagh, Royal Irish Fusiliers. A gripping eyewitness account of the two tumultuous years of 1919 and 1920 in the Soviet Union—a period which saw the collapse of the major anti-communist "White" army in the face of a determined "Red" army assault, the murder of Czar Nicholas II and his family, and the early organizational stages of the Bolshevist state.

These earth-shaking events were witnessed and recorded by famous international journalist Francis McCullagh—who was also, in secret, a British army intelligence officer deployed into Russia by the British government as part of its aid package to the anti-communist forces during the Russian Civil War.

Starting at the time of the major rout of the White Russian forces in November 1919, McCullagh vividly describes the infamous chaotic retreat across Siberia by the White army, their capture by the victorious Reds, and his successful "transition" to a journalist, hiding his military intelligence post from the victors. Keeping up his journalist guise, he then proceeded to make his way back to Moscow—stopping along the way at the scene of the recent murder of Czar Nicholas II and his family. There, with the aid of interviews with eyewitnesses of that massacre, and his own observations on the site, he produced the first reconstruction of those tragic events.

It would be wrong, however, to read his account as being sympathetic to the old regime in Russia, as his full and frank descriptions of the atrocities and errors committed by the White Russian armies show only too well.

Arriving in Moscow in 1920, McCullagh then proceeded to provide first-hand accounts of the inner workings of the newly formed Bolshevist state, its ideologies, and its aims. His disguise as a journalist paid dividends. The Soviet Foreign Ministry and Media Departments opened their doors to him and provided much material, including interviews with many leading figures of the day.

Eventually his activities aroused the suspicions of the Soviet secret police, the Cheka, and he was arrested and imprisoned in the infamous Lubyanka police headquarters.

There, only thanks to errors made by his captors, his disguise held, and he was released. Shortly afterward, he was repatriated from Russia to Britain. Back home, he was able to provide the British government with extremely detailed information about Soviet military capabilities and tactics, including Leon Trotsky's plans for the Red army, which Commissar Sverdlov had outlined to him in person.

McCullagh's historically important work does not shy away from addressing the dominant Jewish role in early Bolshevism, and the fact that the murderers of the czar, the chief censors of the Soviet state, and most Bolshevist high-serving functionaries were predominantly Jews.

This completely reformatted edition contains all original illustrations, digitally restored, and 174 new footnotes designed to bring the present-day reader up to date with the individuals, events, and comments to which the author refers. Softcover, 394 pages, #853, *$22* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET.

Who Controls Hollywood and Dictates the Anti-Christian Messages in Films?

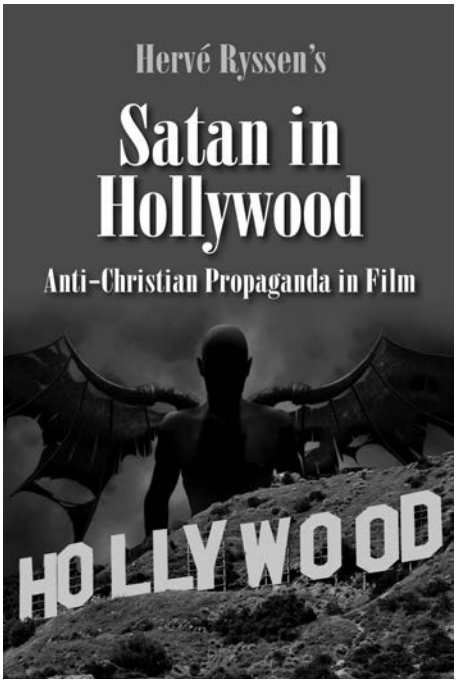
A review of Revisionist author Hervé Ryssen's *Satan in Hollywood: Anti-Christian Propaganda in Film*

By John Friend

It's no secret that Christianity, both as an institution and as a moral and spiritual philosophy, has been under near constant assault in the Western world for decades. Once the bedrock of Western civilization and a leading source of inspiration, identity and moral and spiritual guidance for the unique peoples of the West, Christianity has been systematically undermined, ridiculed, critiqued and subverted, particularly in the aftermath of WWII.

Hollywood and the broader global entertainment industry have been instrumental in this debasement of not only the Christian religion but also its institutions and moral and spiritual tenets, as demonstrated quite conclusively by French historian and author Hervé Ryssen in his short booklet entitled *Satan in Hollywood: Anti-Christian Propaganda in Film*, one of many must-read books authored by the persecuted French Revisionist available from TBR.

Ryssen has written and spoken extensively about a number of extremely controversial topics over the years, including Jewish power and influence in the West, the weaponized concept of "anti-Semitism," the international Jewish mafia and transnational Jewish criminality, and many Revisionist approaches to WWII, among other taboo subjects. For his efforts, Ryssen has been targeted, harassed and persecuted in his native France, which—like many European nations—has tyrannical "hate speech" and "Holocaust denial" laws on the books to punish those brave enough to critically investigate and challenge conventional narratives of history.



Satan in Hollywood is a short booklet compiled by Ryssen and published in French in 2016. The heroic American-born Revisionist and linguist Carlos Whitlock Porter translated the French manuscript into English, which was then published by The Barnes Review. Ryssen cites and discusses a number of well-known American and European films throughout the booklet, highlighting their blatant anti-Christian bias and messaging, a key factor in the overall decline and debasement of Christianity in the West.

"Christians are regularly insulted in motion pictures, both European and American," Ryssen begins, before arguing that Christianity and the Catholic Church in particular are "under constant attack" in a manner that has "never been true of Islam, Judaism, or any other religious community in the history of the world." Indeed, while Christians and Christian institutions are insulted, degraded, and demonized in Western motion pictures and television series, religious and ethnic minorities—especially Jews—are often elevated and presented as innocent and benevolent actors who are persecuted and mistreated by "racist" and "intolerant" Christians.

The systematic attack on the Christian religion, its institutions, and its adherents in motion pictures and popular culture is one of the most important aspects of the cultural Marxist assault on traditional Western civilization. In typical Marxian fashion, traditional religious and political hierarchies, such as the Catholic Church, for example, or the monarchy and nobility, are depicted as either corrupt, greedy oppressors of the masses or as ruthless, psychopathic monsters in Western motion pictures. Such a shameless attack on Christianity and its institutions emanating from Hollywood will come as no surprise to regular readers of this magazine, especially given the near total control radical, anti-Christian Zionist plutocrats have in the motion picture industry, among other impor-

tant aspects of American society.

Certain Jewish writers have been bold enough to admit as much, including Jewish journalist Joel Stein, who frankly admitted in a 2008 *Los Angeles Times* op-ed that "Yes, we (Jews) control Hollywood." Stein went on to state that he did not "care if Americans think we're running the news media, Hollywood, Wall Street or the government," a major concern of organized Jewish groups and Jewish ethnic activists, who hysterically dismiss such allegations as baseless "conspiracy theories" promoted by "anti-Semites." All Stein cares about is that his fellow tribesmen get to keep running these institutions, Hollywood in particular.

Interestingly, in his critique of various European and American films, Ryssen notes that not only are many of the directors, producers, and script writers of Jewish origins, but also that many of the actors involved in these Christian-bashing films are also Jewish or non-Christian, yet are playing Christian characters in the films in order to debase and ridicule the once dominant faith of the West.

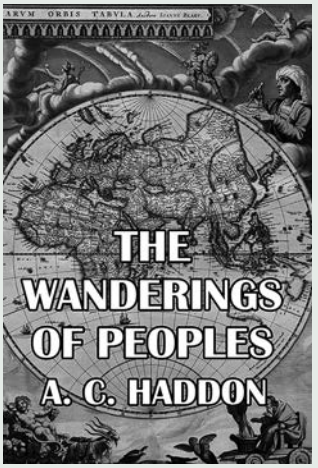
In conclusion, Ryssen argues that the key tenets of the New World Order—the systematic assault on Christianity, the destruction of national sovereignty, open borders, state-enforced "diversity" and "multiculturalism," the promotion of race-mixing, homosexuality, and degeneracy more generally, and the disastrous, never-ending wars in the Middle East—are all linked and are merely an extension of Jewish Messianism once "promoted primarily through the communist ideology, the object of which was the overthrow of the Christian bourgeoisie, the annihilation of the Christian religion—considered the 'opiate of the people'—the elimination of borders and the unification of the Earth."

Following the fall of communism, these evil pillars of the New World Order are promoted through globalization and radical leftism, and the role of the motion picture industry and global entertainment complex has been instrumental. ❖

NEW BOOK FROM TBR BOOK CLUB

THE WANDERINGS OF PEOPLES

By A.C. Haddon. First published in 1911, this was the world's first—and to date, still the only—book ever published which mapped out the great racial migrations across the Earth which led to the racial composition of present-day nations.



Written by one of Britain's foremost anthropologists—who also founded Cambridge University's Anthropology Department—*The Wanderings of Peoples* describes in succinct detail how the continents of Europe, Africa, Asia and North and South America came to be inhabited with their "native" populations.

This outstanding work of research and scholarship—written in an age when anthropologists openly stated the reality of race and its effects upon history and civilization—highlights the fact that the real driver of history is racial change, of one race displacing another and becoming dominant in a given territory. The end result is the creation of a new culture which reflects the nature of the newcomers, and this fact applies to all races, at all times, as this book dramatically demonstrates.

In addition, this work also demonstrates a number of other important facts, namely: 1) that there has always been "climate change" and that this has very often been the driver for mass migrations in the distant past; 2) that the present-day myth of "peaceful pre-European and pre-colonial paradises" in the Third World is just that—and that these regions were aflame with interracial and intertribal wars which often resulted in the physical extermination of entire tribes; and 3) that the first appearance of the Jews in world history led to the origin of the word "Hebrew"—which in Sumerian means "robbers."

This is the complete text of the second 1912 edition, and contains all five maps digitally reproduced in high quality from an original copy. It also contains an index with 537 entries, an indication of the vast scale of history, peoples, tribes, and races covered in the book.

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Curse of the Czar Killers

What strange fates greeted the murderers of the Romanovs?

By Michael Walsh

While the fate of Czar Nicholas II, his family and his retinue is reasonably well known, the same is not true of the details in which one will certainly find the Devil. Unknown to Westerners is the karma-like fate that befell those who slaughtered the world's most revered royals. The story is as thought provoking as it is fascinating.

YAKOV SVERDLOV (1885-1919)

Yakov Sverdlov (real name Yankel Solomon Movshevich Sverdlov) played a major role in the execution of Czar Nicholas II and his family on July 17, 1918. The investigating magistrate in Yekaterinburg in 1918 scrutinized the Yakov Sverdlov signature on telegraphed instructions ordering the murder of the imperial family, the details of which were published in 1966.

After the February 1917 revolution, Sverdlov became head of the Bolshevik Secretariat. Already close to Vladimir Lenin, he collaborated with the insurgents to subvert Alexander Kerensky's provisional government.

Before the Bolsheviks seized power, Sverdlov was instrumental in shutting down the Russian parliament. He also pushed for Russia to negotiate the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, which allowed imperial Russia to sue for peace in World War I. The zealot was directly responsible for multiple acts of gratuitous violence suffered by the dedicated supporters of Czar Nicholas II, known as the White Russians.

As chairman of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, Sverdlov was the nominal head of state. However, it is generally acknowledged that this position was ostensibly held by Vladimir Ilyich Lenin.

Circumstances leading to Sverdlov's death on March 16, 1919 are shrouded in mystery. Some researchers claim he died of either typhus or influenza. Others claim he died of tuberculosis. This was Stalin's preferred version because it gave the Soviet despot opportunity to portray Sverdlov as a martyr who died of a disease caught whilst engaged in revolutionary activity.

The most credible account of his death relates to events that took place during the radical's journey to Kharkov in Ukraine. Sverdlov's visit was to effect regime change that would favor the Bolsheviks.

On March 6, 1919, the All-Ukrainian Congress of Soviets was opened, at which Sverdlov's plans were to be implemented. The congress enacted a decree that "all the landlords' and kulaks' land that has a high level of agricultural production" would be transferred to the Soviet state.

As a consequence, there was considerable animosity felt toward the mainly Jewish insurgents and Bolsheviks who had seized control. In Ukraine, between April and May 1919, 121 anti-Bolshevik revolts were documented, which meant the protocols of Sverdlov were likely to be resisted. On the evening of March 6, 1919, the less than successful Sverdlov boarded

Ipatiev House, scene of the murder of the Romanov family—was built in the late 1880s on the site of the former dacha of renowned Russian historian and geographer Vasily Tatishchev—founder of Yekaterinburg and Stavropol (now Togliatti). Above, Red Army soldiers and residents "celebrate" on the porch of the murder house, ca. 1927.

a train for Moscow.

At about 10 a.m. March 7, 1919, Sverdlov's personal, armored and specially equipped train was stopped at Oryol Station, situated approximately 225 miles south-southwest of Moscow.

The progress of the train carrying Sverdlov was blocked by about 1,000 striking railway workers. The delayed Sverdlov, for some reason, decided to intervene but, in doing so, was met by a wave of popular resentment. The revolutionary was also met by a shower of stones, rocks and locomotive firewood. Felled by the onslaught, Sverdlov collapsed to the ground and was clearly seriously injured. Because of the ensuing mayhem, the downed insurgent was temporarily left without medical attention.

Once the riot had been quelled, the mortally injured Sverdlov was placed on the departing train. The revolutionary's medical condition had worsened considerably by the time the train reached Moscow.

The attack on Sverdlov went without official mention but, without question, Sverdlov succumbed to injuries received at the Oryol riots. It was surmised that Lenin had organized the train's ambush. The insurgent Lenin would certainly benefit as a consequence of his rival's death.

On March 14, Sverdlov began to lose consciousness and became delirious, during which he ranted about the less than successful Kharkov VIII Congress. Sverdlov died alone, taking the whereabouts of his accumulated fortune with him. His battered corpse was interred in the necropolis of the Kremlin Wall.

Historian Arkady Vaksberg says there is credible evidence of the riotous events at Oryol. However, amid much anger at the Jewish nature of Bolshevism and Sverdlov himself being a Jew, the incident was covered up to prevent an anti-Semitic outburst. It is speculated that the ambush was orchestrated due to suspicion that Sverdlov was involved in a plot to assassinate Lenin. When viewing Sverdlov's death mask, psychiatrist Eugene Chernosvitov commented upon the ghoulish souvenir. He said it was, "the embodiment of evil … unpleasant to look upon."

Interestingly, according to mystical symbolism, the eagle (used by the Romanovs as their crest) symbolizes the triumph of good over evil. Oryol, the town where Sverdlov met his fate, means eagle. The legend is that the eagle killed Sverdlov, the emissary of evil, so that it lay in the wind and cold, while his spirit was soaked up in the barren March landscape.

Executioners of the Russian royal family. Left to right with real names in parentheses: **Yakov Sverdlov** (Yankel Solomon Movshevich Sverdlov). Karma soon caught up with him, as he was mortally pelted by a mob. **Filipp Goloshchyokin** (Shaya-Isay Fram Goloshchekin) was executed by the secret police. **Pyotr Lazarevich Voykov** (Pinhus Wainer) was mortally shot by a Russian Christian patriot.

YAKOV YUROVSKY (1878-1938)

Yiddish-speaking Yakov Mikhailovich Yurovsky (Yankel Khaimovich Yurovsky) was chief executioner of Emperor Nicholas II, his family and their four retainers on the night of their murder. The commandant of "The House of Special Purpose," Yurovsky led the killings and the clandestine disposal of the victims' bodies. This cold-blooded killer never expressed regret.

After holding a number of important positions, Yurovsky was pursued by misfortune. In 1935, his daughter Rimma was arrested and sent to the Karaganda Gulag Camp. The wretched and cursed Yurovsky died in 1938 of a peptic ulcer without leaving any known descendants.

His granddaughters died in infancy and grandsons in weird accidents. One died in a fire, another was murdered by poison and the third died after falling out of the second floor of a barn. Another hanged himself. One of his cousins was found dead in his car.

PYOTR ERMAKOV (1884-1952)

Pyotr Ermakov was one of several responsible for the slaughter of the Romanovs. On that fateful night, Ermakov was heavily intoxicated and, according to the account of Greg King and Penny Wilson, he was the most bloodthirsty of the executioners. According to various reports, Ermakov was among the men in the firing squad who shot the already-dead czar in a frenzy of hatred.

His next target was Empress Alexandra, who was unable to finish the sign of the cross before she, too, was shot dead. After momentarily ending the firing due to the presence of large amounts of gun smoke, the family's executioners were ordered to butcher the Grand Duchess Olga, Maria, Anastasia and their remaining servant Anna Demidova. Ermakov is reported to have gleefully delivered the death blow to Olga and severely wounded Maria and Anastasia.

According to an account by Pyotr Voykov, commissar of supplies for the Ural Soviet, Ermakov yelled out that the maid, Demidova, and the youngest daughter of the Romanovs, Anastasia, were still alive. One of the Cheka Latvians then drove a bayonet through Anastasia's face. Yurovsky described how Ermakov tried to kill the grand duchesses with his bayonet as his associates plundered the jewels found in the girls' clothing. Prior to the killings, Ermakov had promised his cohorts that they could ravish the women and butcher the males. Obviously, their reward remained an empty promise. Guard A. Strekotin recalled the tragedy:

> Comrade Ermakov, seeing that I was holding a rifle with a bayonet, offered me a chance to stab the survivors. I refused, and then he took the rifle from my hands and began to pierce them. This was the most terrible moment of their deaths. They did not last long. They were dying, shouting, moaning and twitching. Especially the lady, czaritza, died especially hard. Ermakov pierced her whole chest. He hit her with a bayonet so hard that with every thrust the bayonet pierced the floor.

More executioners. Left to right with real names in parentheses: **Alexander Georgievich Beloborodov** (Vaisbart Yankel Isidorovich). The secret police eventually tortured and shot this thug. **Konstantin Myachin** (Yakovlev). In 1938, he was executed by the Soviets for treason. **Georgy Safarov** (Voldin). Safarov received a death sentence on July 16, 1942—24 years after he signed the death warrant for the Romanovs. He is buried in an unmarked grave.

After the Russian civil war, Ermakov found work in law enforcement in Omsk, Yekaterinburg and Chelyabinsk. By 1927, he was working as an inspector for prisons in the Urals region. He retired in 1934. Ermakov died in Sverdlovsk from cancer and was buried at Ivanovskoye Cemetery. Communist Party members still pay tribute to his gravestone on each anniversary of the murders. On more than a few occasions his grave has been vandalized with red paint, symbolizing the blood of the royal martyrs.

GRIGORY NIKULIN (1894-1965)

Grigory Petrovich Nikulin was an assistant of Yurovsky, commandant of the Ipatiev House who, until the last moment, claimed he did not know that he was going to be a participant in the slaughter. This is considered implausible, as he was a very close friend of Yurovsky, who would presumably have taken Nikulin into his confidence. Interestingly, Nikulin, just two days earlier, had carved a wooden flute for the 14-year-old czarevich Alexei and taught him to play the melody of a Russian folk song.

In 1964, he was interviewed on Soviet radio. During the broadcast he revealed the sordid details of the butchering of the imperial family. He described the actions of the Chekists as "humane": "The boy (czarevich) was here. True, he tossed and turned for a long time [after being shot at point-blank range] but, in any case, both he and the family were done away with quickly. I believe that humanity was shown on our part."

Intriguingly, the slaughterer of the boy child, who had allegedly just taught the czar's son to play the flute, was visited by a similarly aged child, the son of a neighboring chief engineer. The child later recalled that, on going to Nikulin's veranda, he "saw an old man with hair as white as paper," as if it had changed overnight.

Nikulin asked the boy what songs he knew. The child replied, "Through Valleys and Over Hills," a popular Red Army song from the Russian Civil War and World War I. The child and old man sang it together and, just afterward, the old man died.

MIKHAIL MEDVEDEV (1891-1964)

Also known as Kudrin, this revolutionary and Chekist was directly involved in the murder of the royal family. According to his own account, it was he who first started shooting and slew the czar. Without waiting for his commandant to repeat the death sentence, Medvedev fired five bullets at the deposed czar, who was holding his hand up, following which other guards also started firing. Those at the scene later confirmed that the czar was killed by Medvedev's shots.

In 1938, Medvedev was appointed assistant to the head of the first branch of the special commissioner of the NKVD of the USSR, and the killer rose to the rank of colonel. In July 1962, he turned to the party archive of the Sverdlovsk regional committee of the CPSU with a request "to confirm his direct participation in the execution of the former Czar Nicholas II and his family."

In his will, he asked his son, also named Mikhail, to give to Nikita Khrushchev the Browning handgun

Quite often the Bolsheviks who conspired to murder the Russian imperial family fell victim to an alleged "Romanov curse." Here are more of the cursed killers, left to right: Pyotr Ermakov (see page 40), Mikhail Medvedev (Kudrin), Pavel Medvedev, Yakov Yurovsky and Grigory Petrovich Nikulin. Pavel Medvedev died miserably in jail of typhus. Yakov Yurovsky was also pursued by tragedy.

with which the czar was killed, and to give Fidel Castro his Colt M1911 pistol, also known as the Colt Government, which Medvedev used in 1919.

The Museum of Modern History hosts an exhibition dedicated to the civil war. It is here that a very important item is exhibited: the Browning handgun of Mikhail Medvedev. The revolvers owned by Nikulin and Yurovsky disappeared without a trace.

PAVEL MEDVEDEV (1888 -1919)

After fleeing from the place of the Romanov slaughter, Pavel Medvedev was captured and interrogated by the anti-Bolshevik White Army. Despite denying his involvement in the carnage, the allegation was upheld. He was sent to Yekaterinburg Prison to wait for further investigation. Typhus took the cursed Pavel Medvedev, and he died alone in his miserable cell a month later.

PYOTR VOYKOV (1888-1927)

Pyotr Lazarevich Voykov (Pinhus Wainer) took part in the shooting and assisted in carrying out the *coup de grâce* by bayoneting the victims. Later, he was delegated to destroy the family's remains by dismemberment and the use of sulfuric acid. Voykov recalled that dreadful scene with an involuntary shudder.

He said that when this work was completed the dismembered cadavers were thrown down a forest mine. Upon the appalling scene was poured gasoline and sulfuric acid. In a vain attempt to destroy all evidence of the massacre. the body parts were afterward allowed to burn for two days.

The cursed Voykov afterward recounted: "It was a terrible picture. We, the participants of the burning corpses were downright depressed about this nightmare. Even Yurovsky in the end could not resist and said that the events of those few days had nearly driven him "mad."

Grigory Besedovsky, who worked with Voykov in the Warsaw Permanent Mission, described Voykov as of "high stature, with unpleasant, eternally cloudy eyes (as it turned out later, from drunkenness and drugs), with a cynical tone, and most importantly, threw restless, lascivious glances at the women he met.'

Pyotr Voykov was assassinated at Warsaw Central Train Station by 18-year-old Boris Kowerda, a student of the Russian Gymnasium, June 7, 1927. The son of a White Russian monarchist, Kowerda took out a revolver and shot Voykov four times from close range, crying, "Die for Russia!"

Voykov was shot near the heart and attempted to pull a gun from his inside pocket, but lost his balance and fell unconscious and died on the platform. When asked why he killed Voykov, Kowerda replied: "I avenged Russia, for millions."

The killing was later justified as vengeance for Voykov's role in the killing of the czar and his family. Many Poles regarded Kowerda as a hero. A Polish court initially sentenced the avenging youth to life imprisonment due to external pressure. But the imprisoned student was successful in petitioning the president of the republic to commute his sentence to 15 years and was paroled and released on June 15, 1937.

The resentful Soviets responded by arbitrarily arresting and executing 20 former aristocrats, landowners and monarchists without trial or a formal sentencing on June 9. On June 14 in Odessa, 111 people were sentenced to death for supposedly spying for Romania. Four Poles were shot in Minsk and Kharkov, and 480 alleged monarchists were arrested in Ukraine. At the same time, the Soviet authorities organized a demonstration in front of the Polish Embassy in Moscow, and in Kiev incited a riot that demolished a large number of Polish-owned stores.

A.G. BELOBORODOV (1891-1938)

Alexander Georgievich Beloborodov (Vaisbart Yankel Isidorovich) was a Bolshevik revolutionary born in Solikamsk. In July 1918, the doomed radical ordered the execution of the

Romanov family, signing the decree of the Ural Soviet, and subsequently delivered to Yakov Yurovsky the final orders to murder the imperial family.

Furthermore, in June 1918, Beloborodov approved an initiative by the regional Cheka led by Gavril Myasnikov to murder Grand Duke Michael, either in advance, or after the fact. Following the slayings, he sent a coded telegram to Lenin's secretary, Nikolai Gorbunov, which read: "Inform Sverdlov the whole family has shared the same fate as the head (czar)."

In April 1919, he was sent to suppress an anti-Bolshevik revolt by the Don Cossacks in the Rostov region, which he ruled over with great severity for two years. Beloborodov was expelled from the Communist Party in December 1927 and exiled to northern Siberia.

Beloborodov was arrested in 1936, but refused to make the requested confession, although his name was mentioned at the trial of Karl Radek and others in January.

Stalin sent a note to Nikolai Yezhov, head of the NKVD, after which the NKVD subjected the ill-fated killer to brutal torture. A fellow prisoner reported hearing the Romanov's executioner being dragged along a prison corridor shouting, "I am Beloborodov! Pass the word on to the Central Committee that I am being tortured."

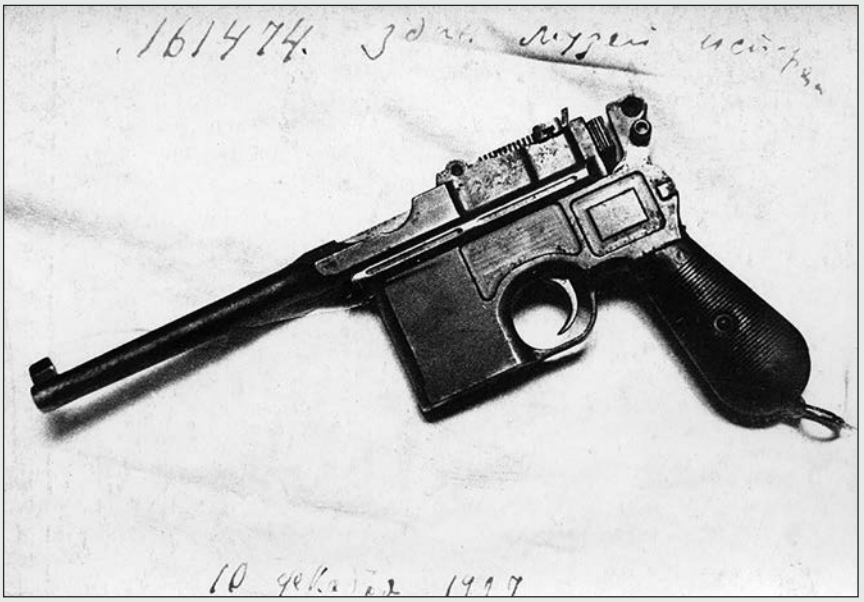
On February 10, 1938, he was shot at the Kommunarka training range following a sentence from the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the Soviet Union.

FILIPP GOLOSHCHYOKIN (1876-1941)

Filipp Isayevich Goloshchyokin was a Jewish Bolshevik, politician and party functionary. He is best known for his involvement in the butchery of the Romanov family, as well as for the genocidal role he played in the Soviet occupation of Kazakhstan. This appalling holocaust became known as the Goloshchyokin genocide. Goloshchyokin was arrested toward the end of the Great Purge and was eventually executed by the

The Murder Weapons

Two of the handguns used in murdering the Russian imperial family. Above: the Colt M1911 "Government" pistol used by Peter (Pyotr) Zakharovich Ermakov (1884-1952). Chief murderer Yakov Yurovsky used a similar one. Below: the Mauser 161474 wielded by killer Mikhail Alexandrovich Medvedev-Kudrin (1891-1963) to slay the czar. Ermakov was heavily armed with three Nagants (mass-produced, five-shot, bolt-action military rifles), the Mauser and a bayonet. He was also in charge of the disposal squad that got rid of the victims' bodies. After the shooting, Ermakov stabbed all of the injured with his bayonet—some of whom had not been killed by the initial volley of gunfire. Medvedev left the Browning to Nikita Khrushchev in his will. The other murder weapons besides these two are lost. To this day, we still do not know who fired the first shot or exactly how many people took part in the assassinations.



Avenger of the Romanovs

Boris Kowerda in 1927. Kowerda was a pro-monarchist Russian exile convicted of murdering Pyotr Voykov, Soviet ambassador to Poland, in Warsaw. Voykov was said to have been assassinated in retaliation for having personally directed the heinous murders of Czar Nicholas II and the Russian imperial family and their servants in 1918. Those killed included Czar Nicholas II, Czarina Alexandra and their children Olga, Tatiana, Maria, Anastasia and Alexei plus Dr. Eugene Botkin, lady-in-waiting Anna Demidova, head footman Alexei Trupp and head cook Ivan Kharitonov. All were shot and bayoneted on the night and early morning of July 16–17, 1918 by a group of Bolshevik thugs acting on the orders of Vladimir Lenin. Kowerda was allowed, via a private bill, to emigrate to the United States from his refuge in Germany. Kowerda died in Hyattsville, Maryland on February 18, 1987 at the age of 79. He is buried at the Russian Orthodox Convent Novo-Diveevo in Nanuet, New York. Many consider Kowerda a heroic Christian avenger.

NKVD during Operation Barbarossa.

While in the spring of 1918 in Moscow, Goloshchyokin first suggested to Yakov Sverdlov that the former Czar Nicholas II should be moved to Ekaterinburg, where there was less chance of the family being rescued by the anti-Bolshevik White Army. Though Yurovsky held direct command over the Red Guards and Red Army Reserve troops stationed on the grounds of the family's Ipatiev House, the overall command was held by Goloshchyokin as military commissar of the Ural Region.

In this capacity, he frequently oversaw the dismissal of guardsmen believed sympathetic to the Romanov family and replaced the sacked guards with more hardened, ruthless Bolshevists. One such, Pyotr Ermakov, was called "the most bloodthirsty man in the Urals."

In June 1918, amid the rapid gains made by the White Army in the Ural Region, Goloshchyokin was in Moscow for the Fifth Congress of Soviets, where he spoke to Lenin and Sverdlov, and it was agreed that the czar should be killed without delay.

Goloshchyokin arrived personally at the Ipatiev House to direct the slaughter, but did not physically participate in the shooting. He instead remained outside with the other guardsmen while Yurovsky led the assembled death squad.

Goloshchyokin is said to have repeatedly paced back and forth along the perimeter palisade erected around the Ipatiev House in an attempt to determine if anyone could hear what was going on from outside as one of the guardsmen revved the engines of a Fiat truck waiting outside to mask the sounds of the gunfire, screams and barking dogs.

When it was clear that the gunfire could be detected from outside the palisade walls, Goloshchyokin ordered one of the guards to tell the killers to cease fire and to instead use their bayonets to kill the family and their dogs. Later, as the corpses were brought out from the house and

loaded onto the truck, Goloshchyokin stooped down to examine the corpse of the czar, murmuring, "So this is the end of the Romanov dynasty."

At a telegraph office in Yekaterinburg on July 18, he caught Sir Thomas Preston, a diplomat at the British Consulate, attempting to cable Sir Arthur Balfour in London with the message, "The Czar Nicholas the Second was shot last night."

Goloshchyokin snatched it, and struck out the words of Preston's text with a red pencil, rewriting on the paper, "The hangman Czar Nicholas was shot last night—a fate he richly deserved."

Goloshchyokin was rescued from Yekaterinburg along with most of the other members of the Ural Soviet prior to the arrival of the White Army, who finally captured Yekaterinburg on July 25.

Unlike most prominent Old Bolsheviks, he survived the Great Purge unscathed. But, when Yezhov was arrested in 1939, he made a detailed confession to his interrogators. Homosexuality was not a criminal offense in the USSR in 1925, though it was criminalized in 1934, but Goloshchyokin, who was almost 20 years older than Yezhov, was arrested nonetheless on October 15, 1939.

He was placed under heavy interrogation in the Lubyanka in Moscow at the time of the Axis invasion of the Soviet Union in June 1941. Goloshchyokin was transferred to Kuybyshev, then headquarters of the NKVD.

Regarded as one of 20 "especially dangerous" prisoners, who included 14 high-ranking military officers, he was executed by firing squad on October 28, 1941 on the direct orders of Josef Stalin and consigned to an unmarked grave.

GEORGY SAFAROV (1891-1942)

Following the February Revolution, Georgy Safarov was one of 31 individuals who accompanied Vladimir Lenin in a sealed train under German supervision to Petrograd, along

Opposition leaders in 1927, shortly before they were expelled from Moscow. Sitting from left to right are Leonid Serebryakov, Karl Radek, Leon Trotsky, M. Boguslavsky and Yevgeni Preobrazhensky. Standing from left to right: H. Rakovsky, J. Drobnis, Alexander Beloborodov and Lev Semenovich Sosnovsky. Below, Georgy Safarov (Voldin), who was responsible for sending a telegram to Yakov Sverdlov in Moscow seeking final approval for the family's slaughter and the murder of their attendants.

Left, Peter Ermakov stands on a small bridge over Porosenkov Ravine. It was here that the bodies of the imperial family and their servants were hidden. According to the guard Strekotin, Ermakov helped finish off the dying members of the Romanov family via the bayonet. At right, Ermakov's gravestone has been defaced numerous times with red paint by Russian Christian nationalists.

with other notable Communist figures including Grigory Zinoviev, Karl Radek, Inessa Armand and Lenin's wife, Nadezhda Krupskaya.

A partaker in the overthrow of Imperial Russia, and the ongoing civil war, the radical was a participant in the slaughter of the Romanovs.

In July 1918, Safarov, being a member of the Presidium of the Ural Regional Soviet under Alexander Beloborodov, was party to the agreed decision to execute the Romanovs then held captive in Yekaterinburg. He was responsible for sending a telegram to Yakov Sverdlov in Moscow seeking final approval for the family's slaughter and the murder of their attendants.

Later associated with Grigory Zinoviev's New Opposition and Leon Trotsky's United Opposition, Georgy Safarov was purged from the Communist Party. He was later caged in Vorkuta in 1937, after which he served as an NKVD informant.

On July 18, a day after the killings of the Romanovs in Yekaterinburg, Safarov traveled to nearby Alapayevsk as a representative of the Ural Soviet to direct the killing of a number of Romanov relatives and their companions.

These included Alexandra's sister, Princess Elisabeth of Hesse and by Rhine. Others on the Safarov death list were Prince Ioann Konstantinovich, Prince Igor Konstantinovich, Prince Konstantine Konstantinovich, Grand Duke Sergey Mikhaylovich and Prince Vladimir Pavlovich Paley. Another of the unfortunate doomed was Elisabeth's trusted friend and companion, Sister Varvara Yakovleva, a nun. The shocking list also included Fyodor Remez, Grand Duke Sergey's personal secretary.

Following the assassination of Sergey Kirov on December 25, 1934, Safarov was arrested as part of a series of mass detentions, which came to be known as the "Kirov stream."

On January 16, 1935, the butcher of the Romanovs was again sentenced to two years' exile. Not for the first time he found himself sharing a fetid straw-strewn cattle car with other unfortunates and deported to Achinsk. Then, on December 16, 1936, the hapless and seemingly jinxed Safarov was once again arrested whilst still in Achinsk. Soon afterward, on January 15, 1937, he settled down in yet another cattle car, on its way to Vorkuta. It was while still serving his sentence in the Soviet Gulag that Georgy Safarov was sentenced to death by a decree of a Special Collegium of the NKVD.

Bizarrely, the date of the sentence was July 16, 1942, following the German invasion of the Soviet Union. This was the same date that Georgy Safarov had signed the death warrant for the Romanovs 24 years prior. He was executed on July 27, 1942 in Saratov, and his corpse was consigned to an unmarked grave.

You can read the details of the reprisals following the murder of the imperial family and prominent descendants of the Romanovs in the books of Michael Walsh—*Trotsky's White Negroes* and *Slaughter of a Dynasty*. ❖

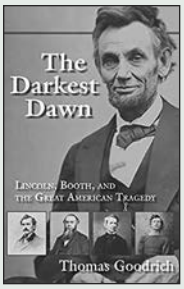
Michael Walsh, leader of the British Movement from 1968 to 1984, is arguably the post-war's most influential ethno-nationalist. An Irish national, his father Patrick was a U.S. national guardsman and associate of Ernest Hemingway. A frontline fighter in four conflicts, his father's spirit inspired his son to match his colorful life. Michael, an international journalist and broadcaster, was voted writer of the year by Euro Weekly News. Semi-retired, he lives in Mediterranean Spain and is the author of 60 books —and counting. Mike has many of these books available online at:

www.Europeansworldwide.wordpress.com

Also access the site to see Mike's news analyses, poetry and more!

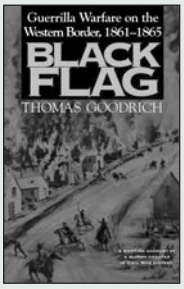
TBR Books from Tom Goodrich

The Darkest Dawn: Lincoln, Booth & the Great American Tragedy



Many books have discussed the killing of Lincoln, but few have shown us the aftermath of the assassination: the public panic, the news that other members of the cabinet had been targeted, the massive manhunt for Booth, the arrest of the conspirators and a populace begging for revenge—all while war was still raging in some parts of the country. This story has never been told with the immediacy and intimacy of *The Darkest Dawn*. Author Tom Goodrich brings to this narrative the gripping accounts of eyewitnesses to it all, from the moment of the assassination in Ford's Theater—seen through the eyes of attendees—right up through the manhunt, the executions of the conspirators and beyond. The manuscript is filled with ultimate detail—told by those who were there—and is as fresh as today's news Softcover, 376 pages, #842, *$22.*

Black Flag: Guerrilla Warfare on the Western Border, 1861-1865—A Riveting Account of a Bloody Chapter in Civil War History



By Thomas Goodrich. From 1861 to 1865, the region along the Missouri-Kansas border was the scene of unbelievable death and destruction. Thousands died, millions of dollars of property was lost, entire populations were violently uprooted. It was here also that some of the greatest atrocities in American history occurred. Yet in the great national tragedy of the Civil War, this savage warfare seems a minor episode. Drawing from a wide array of contemporary documents—including diaries, letters, and firsthand newspaper accounts—the author presents a hair-raising report of life in this merciless guerrilla war. Bushwhackers and Jayhawkers, soldiers and civilians, scouts, spies, runaway slaves, the generals and the guerrillas all step forward to tell of their terrifying ordeals. Softcover 192 pages, #817, *$20.*

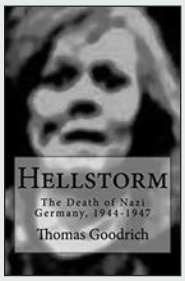
Scalp Dance: Indian Warfare on the High Plains, 1865-1879

By Thomas Goodrich. Some of the most savage war in world history was waged on the American Plains from 1865 to 1879. As settlers moved west after the Civil War, they found powerful Indian tribes barring the way. When the U.S. Army intervened, a bloody and prolonged conflict ensued. From the Sand Creek Massacre in 1864 through Custer's Last Stand in 1876 to the final defeat of the Sioux and Cheyenne in 1878, *Scalp Dance* reveals the bitter clashes between two cultures—one bent on conquest, the other on survival. Drawing from diary accounts, letters and memoirs, a spell-binding tale of life and death has been crafted. It also discusses the brutality with which the Indians treated their enemies—glossed over in today's history books.Softcover, #210, 340 pages, *$22.*

Rage & Revenge: Torture & Atrocities in War & Peace

In a fast-paced, no-nonsense writing style, Tom Goodrich offers the reader a riveting glimpse at the true face of war in all its ugly reality and its strange fascination. *Rage & Revenge* speaks in lurid detail about how men, filled with rage from battle, and perhaps intoxicated by poisonous propaganda, turn into some of the most vile, sadistic creatures in the aftermath of the heat of battle. Covering such wars as the Indian Wars during the conquest of the American West, and the island hopping of the American military against the Japanese, Thomas Goodrich weaves a torrid tale of some of the most unspeakable, bestial crimes committed during the aftermath of battle. Softcover, 222 pages, #841, *$20.*

Hellstorm: The Death of Nazi Germany



It was the most destructive war in human history. Millions were killed, billions in property was destroyed and ancient cultures reduced to rubble. Throughout this book readers will see what Allied airmen saw as they rained down death on German cities; or the reader will experience what those below felt as they trembled in their bomb shelters. The reader will view the horrors of the Eastern Front. Readers will witness for themselves the fate of German women as the Red Army rampaged across Europe. Softcover, 390 pages, #549, *$30.*

Summer, 1945: Germany & Japan

We Americans consider ourselves to be more noble and decent than other peoples, and consequently in a better position to decide what is right and wrong. But, during WWII, we shot prisoners in cold blood, wiped out hospitals, strafed lifeboats, killed or mistreated enemy civilians, finished off the enemy wounded, tossed the dying into a hole with the dead. We mutilated the bodies of enemy dead. We kicked out their gold teeth for souvenirs. We topped off our saturation bombing of enemy civilians by dropping atomic bombs on two nearly defenseless cities, thereby setting an all-time record for instantaneous mass slaughter. As victors we are privileged to try our defeated opponents for their crimes against humanity. Softcover, 342 pages, #818, *$26.*

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The Paris Commune and Its Historic Consequences

The French Communist Revolution of 1871

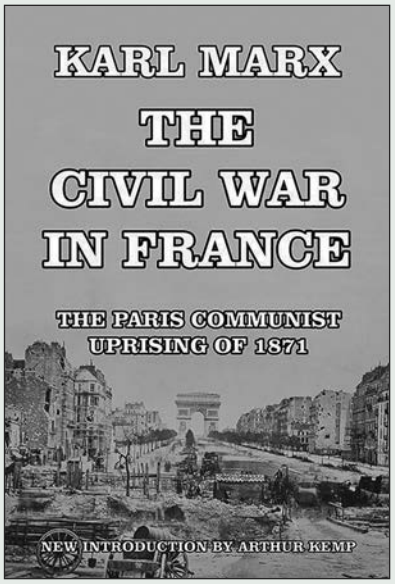
EVEN SOME OTHERWISE WELL-INFORMED READERS of THE BARNES REVIEW might mistakenly assume that communism's premier government arose from the Russian Revolution of 1917. Forty-six years earlier, however, the first such phenomenon befell, not a whole country, but a major city, the French capital of Paris.

By Marc Roland

It came as much of a surprise to ideological founder Karl Marx, who had been wrong, as he was in most things, having written off both Russia and France as unsuitable grounds for his "dictatorship of the proletariat," in favor of England.[1] He correctly described, however, 1871's bloody Paris takeover as "the prototype for a revolutionary government of the future" in a pamphlet that instantly gained worldwide notoriety.[2] It almost as quickly fell into obscurity, until recently republished, along with "A Short Account of the Commune of Paris," originally released by London's Socialist League, 15 years after the event. The 2014 volume also features a pertinent letter from Marx, and includes seven essays by co-demagogue Friedrich Engels.

Tying these diverse source materials together and making sense of them from an early 21st-century perspective is a new introduction by Arthur Kemp, author of *March of the Titans*.[3] He tells how the Paris radicals "began stripping away civil liberties and creating some state enforcement agencies to implement their decrees by terror and coercion."

> The first such measure was the passing of a new law known as the "Decree on Hostages," in April. In terms of this law, any person accused of complicity with the "Versailles government" could be immediately arrested, imprisoned and tried by a special jury of accusation. Those convicted by the jury would become "hostages of the people of Paris." Under this decree, a number of prominent religious leaders were promptly arrested. …
>
> The same month, the commune created a "Committee of Public Safety," which was given extensive [arbitrary] powers to hunt down and imprison its self-identified enemies. … The Committee of Public Safety started arresting people even for insults to the committee. Those arrested included Gen. de Martimprey, almost 80 years old.[4]



The Civil War in France: The Paris Communist Uprising of 1871

Softcover, 146 pages, #849, $15 minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

The Paris Commune was a rebellion by Marxists against the French government lasting only from March 18 to May 28, 1871. The commune's execution of Christian clergy and other devout Parisians—including the archbishop of Paris—spurred the French army to intervene with force on May 21, 1871. By May 28, the commune was defeated. Above, a painting by Maximillien Luce depicts a street in Paris, May 1871, strewn with victims of the battle. Lenin concluded the suppression of opponents had been insufficiently harsh, leading to failure, and used this idea as justification for a Red reign of terror in Russia. BHVP / ROGER-VIOLLET

Resemblances between the Decree on Hostages and Committee of Public Safety with the Soviet Union's KGB political police, today's *Verfassungsschutz* ("Defense-of-the-Constitution" agents) in the Federal Republic of Germany, or America's Department of "Homeland Security," with its Orwellian "Patriot Act," are apparent.

"In late March," Kemp continues, "freedom of the press was suppressed in Paris, and around 20 independent newspapers were closed down after radical mobs occupied their premises and physically drove out the workers. At the same time, many monuments and famous buildings in Paris were deliberately wrecked or ransacked, being classed as representative of the oppressive ruling class or of the 'old order.'

"The Tuileries Palace, which had been the residence of most of the monarchs of France from Henry IV to Napoleon III," stood until one of the commune's commanders, Jules Bergeret, "gave the order to burn the palace. … The fire lasted 48 hours and gutted the palace."

Bergeret sent a message to his commanders at the Hotel de Ville: "The last vestiges of royalty have just disappeared. I wish that the same will happen to all the monuments of Paris."

Kemp says:

> The Richelieu library of the Louvre, connected to the Tuileries, was also set on fire and entirely destroyed. The rest of the Louvre was saved by the efforts of the museum curators and fire brigades. … The Vendôme Column was erected between 1806 and 1810 in Paris in honor of the victories of Napoleonic France; it was made out of the bronze captured from enemy guns and was crowned by a statue of Napoleon. On May 16, 1871, by order of the Paris Commune, the Vendôme Column was pulled down.[5]

Similar acts of cultural genocide are presently being duplicated across the U.S. South, where Civil War-era statues offensive to equalitarian political correctness are being ripped down.

"Besides public buildings," Kemp adds, "the National Guard [military arm of the Commune] also burned the homes of several people associated with the regime of Napoleon III, such as the home of the playwright Prosper Merimee, the author of the opera *Carmen*."

To enable the proto-communists free rein in their anti-cultural rampage, Paris law enforcement had been expelled by the National Guard from the "city of light," which was

"without any police of any kind," Marx rejoiced. "The police was at once stripped of its political attributes [i.e., firearms] and turned into the responsible, and at all times revocable agent of the commune, [which] got rid of the standing army and the police—the physical force elements of the old government'."

He quoted a commune member, who told how "it seems as if indeed the police had dragged along with themselves to Versailles all their conservative friends," after which the insurgents exercised absolute power in the capital. [6]

Their visceral hatred of Parisian law enforcement officers paralleled modern condemnation of police, because the late 19th-century leftists shared with their early 21st-century counterparts not only a common love of social chaos and vindictive violence, but the same loathing for all forms of authority, save their own.

High on the French radicals' agenda was the suppression of religious freedom. "The commune was anxious to break the spiritual force of repression, the 'parson-power'," states Marx, "by the disestablishment and disendowment of all churches and proprietary bodies. The priests were sent back to the recesses of private life [i.e., incarcerated]." [7]

The uprising had been aided and abetted by 10,000 Paris Freemasons, but its leaders were less French than international. "Among Jews active in the commune," according to Lawrence Bush writing in *Jewish Currents*, "was Leó Frankel, a Hungarian-born communist, who was elected to the Paris Commune in March, suffered wounds in its defense and managed to escape execution to become a leader of the First International in London. Frankel was an assistant to Friedrich Engels and corresponded frequently with Marx. After a meeting with Theodor Herzl, he also became interested in the fledgling Zionist movement. He died in Paris, in 1896; an obelisk in his honor was erected in Père Lachaise. [8]

Armand Levy and Lazare Levy were two Jews who signed the commune's electoral declaration of March 23, 1871." [9]

Armand Levy, longtime boss of the French labor movement, "worked in Constantinople to organize a Polish- and Jewish-armed militia to fight under the Ottomans against the Russian empire in the Crimean War. Levy's dream, writes James H. Billington in *Fire in the Minds of Men: The Origins of the Revolutionary Faith*, was to liberate Jerusalem. Its flag was to be the 'scroll of the law'"; i.e., global legislation under the Torah—literally, the "Instruction," "Teaching" or "Law," from the Pentateuch, or first five books of Moses in the Tanakh, the Hebrew bible. [10]

Gaston Cremieux (born Isaac Louis Gaston), a Jewish lawyer and newspaperman, headed the Marseille Commune, while Simon Mayer ran the terroristic National Guard, just as Leon Trotsky (Lev Bronstein) commanded the Red Army in Russia, less than 50 years later. [11]

This is not to suggest that the commune was led entirely by Jews. They nonetheless comprised much, perhaps a majority, of its top leadership, which was all out of proportion to their low population numbers in late 19th-century France—something that has characterized Marxism everywhere since its inception, to the present day. Even gentile exceptions, such as Friedrich Engels, were thoroughly Judaized. He had, after all, been converted to communism by Moses Hess, "the son of wealthy Jewish parents and a promoter of radical causes and publications." [12]

As Engels himself exclaimed in London, on April 19, 1890, "Marx was a full-blooded Jew; [Ferdinand] Lassalle was a Jew. Many of our best people [fellow communists] are Jews. My friend, Victor Adler, who is now atoning in a Viennese prison for his devotion to the cause of the proletariat, Eduard Bernstein, editor of the *London Social Democrat*, Paul Singer, one of our best men in the Reichstag—people whom I am proud to call my friends, and all of them Jewish! After all, I myself was dubbed a Jew by the *Gartenlaube*, and, indeed, if given the choice, I'd [rather] be a Jew as a 'Herr von'!" [13]

The French capital fell to radical leftists only because the ongoing war with Prussia had called away most able-bodied men to fight for their country, leaving the city vulnerable to back-stabbing cowards free to exercise their criminal psychoses on a defenseless civilian population.

"The commune briefly ruled Paris," Kemp writes, "from March 18 until May 28, 1871, after being elected as the city council … the radical element was further boosted by at least 100,000 'political refugees' [Levy et al.]—mostly socialist activists and anarchists—from Polish Russia and Italy." [14] The insurrection was put down by French authorities still healthy enough to cauterize the communist bacillus from their country, with Red casualties estimated at between 17,000 and 20,000.

But what, exactly, did these criminal ideologues want? To, as London's Socialist League adherents proclaimed, "shake down the edifice of … for want of a better word, has to be called modern civilization." [15] That goal was dramatically expressed by the National Guard of Simon Mayer, when he ordered the wholesale demolition of European culture in Paris. That same agenda is at work today, whether or not it was once called "communist" or now known as "social justice." These tags change to suit temporary requirements of their demented protagonists, but their urge to kill off modern civilization is unalterable.

As Kemp points out, 1871's takeover of the French capital "was a world-shaping event, which helped define the later communist seizures of power, and the modern world still suffers to this day from the effect created by the Paris Commune."

His new take on this seminal event is illustrated by period photo-

"Rioters and petroleuses firing public buildings in Paris during the Paris Commune, 1871" was the caption for this 1906 illustration. Petroleuses were those firebugs and communard soldiers who used gasoline or petrol in their acts of arson. Some government buildings were seized by the 1871 Parisian Marxists; others were burned by the riotous crowds. Much of Paris was destroyed using "Molotov cocktails" in May 1871 as French troops rousted out the revolutionaries. GETTY IMAGES

graphs documenting the widespread destruction and death unleashed by the irredeemable enemies of civilized mankind. ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 This self-proclaimed champion of the worker never did a lick of physical labor his whole life long. See *Karl Marx: Greatness and Illusion* by Stedman Jones. MA: Belknap Press, an Imprint of Harvard University Press, 2016.

2 Marx, Karl. *The Civil War in France: The Communist Uprising in Paris of 1871*. Ostara Publications, 2014. Originally published as *Der Bürgerkrieg in Frankreich*, widely circulated by 1872, translated into several languages and published throughout Europe and the U.S. Available from TBR.

3 Kemp, Arthur. *March of the Titans: The Complete History of the White Race*. Ostara Publications, 2016. Available from TBR.

4 Marx, op. cit.

5 *Ibid.*

6 *Ibid.*

7 *Ibid.*

8 At 110 acres, Père Lachaise is the largest cemetery in Paris, with more than 3.5 million visitors annually, making it the most visited necropolis in the world.

9 Bush, Lawrence. "May 27: The End of the Paris Commune." Article originally posted at www.jewishcurrents.org/may-27th-end-paris-commune/.

10 Billington, James H., *Fire in the Minds of Men: The Origins of the Revolutionary Faith*. London: Routledge, 2017.

11 "Under the impact of the proletarian revolution in Paris which led to the establishment of the commune, revolutionary mass actions of a similar nature took place in Lyons and Marseilles. However, these were brutally crushed by French government troops," according to Arthur Kemp.

12 Britannica.com: "Friedrich-Engels."

13 Engels, Frederick. www.marxists.org. Published between 1853 and 1944, *Die Gartenlaube–Illustriertes Familienblatt* ("The Garden Arbor–Illustrated Family Journal") was the first successful mass-circulation German newspaper, forerunner of all modern magazines, and among the most widely read periodicals of all time.

14 Marx, op. cit.

15 *Ibid.* Part I: "A Short Account of the Commune of Paris of 1871."

Marc Roland is a self-educated expert on WWII and ancient European cultures but is equally at home writing on American history and prehistory. He is also a book and music reviewer for the PzG, Inc. (www.pzg.biz) and other politically incorrect publishers and CD producers. Roland has written dozens of articles for TBR. To review them, access the yearly author/subject index found in the back of each year's November/December issue of TBR.

THE ANTI-HUMANS

THE RE-EDUCATION PROGRAMS OF BOLSHEVIK-RUN ROMANIAN PRISONS AND WHY THESE LESSONS ARE IMPORTANT TODAY

Warning: Some of the descriptions of Jewish Bolshevik atrocities in Romania are graphic and not family reading. These facts may not be for sensitive readers.

By Dr. Matthew R. Johnson

The communist regime in Romania was established between 1944 and 1948 by the force of the Red Army. What followed was typical of the USSR and China, that is, a massive program of purges, prisons and economic collapse that signaled total control by Soviet bureaucrats over a nation. Anyone attached to the former governments, any nationalist or supporter of Orthodox Romania was done away with in a few years (Dragomir and Stanescu, 2015).

While estimates vary, from the end of the war to the mid-1960s, almost 150 prison camps operated for political crimes, housing almost a million unfortunates. Several million were kicked out of the country from 1945 to the end of the Nicolae Ceausescu era.

The most outrageous of the camps were Mislea, Suceava, Jilava, Pitesti, Cernavoda, Sighet, Aiud, Periprava and Gherla. There were many, many others. These were the core of the Romanian Gulag system. The number of deaths were high.

FR. ROMAN BRAGA
Torture survivor.

But this occurred all over Eastern Europe and, soon, the orgy of death would be spread to China. Stalin then set his sights on Greece, Italy and Turkey. All the while, the United States was briskly trading and supporting the USSR while placing sanctions on Francisco Franco's Spain. Overall, Adolf Hitler was defeated so over a billion people from East Berlin to Ho Chi Minh City could be placed under the most violent police regimes in world history.

From 1946 to 1947, the Allied powers began Operation Keelhaul. This was the forcible repatriation of refugees, especially anti-communist ones, from Soviet oppression. The first to go were anti-communist Russians held in western Austria who volunteered in the German army in order to free their homeland. The Allies knew they would be tortured to death. The majority of these men had never been Soviet citizens.

The British government stated that only those living in the USSR after the start of the war, that is, September of 1939, would be forced to return. This was ignored. The men were not tried, but the press called them collectively "Nazi collaborators." Even as early as 1944, Cossack forces were disarmed by the British and sent to the Red Army, where they were immediately executed. Most had fled the USSR in the 1920s and were not under Soviet jurisdiction.

Higher-ranking Cossacks were "tried" in the Soviet capital and murdered in 1947. There was no "trial"

Nicolae Ceaucescu, 1918-89, was a tyrant, overthrown and executed December 25, 1989. Here, Ceaucescu (center of photo) and other Romanian communists welcome the Red Army as it rolled into Bucharest on August 30, 1944.

in any normal sense of the term. Beginning in the summer of 1945, almost 50,000 Cossacks were disarmed and placed aboard a train and shipped to Stalin. The only survivors were those who could endure the Gulag until Nikita Khrushchev amnestied them. By 1947, this number was about 2 million, though histories of the era say about "one thousand" were forcibly sent to their deaths, as Nicholas Tolstoy writes in his (1977) *The Secret Betrayal*. Europe was cleansed of anti-communists and militant rightists by the USSR and the West working in unison.

This information is critical, because it shows that these regimes were established and these prisons erected with the support, acceptance and even money of the Western Allied powers. While they would pompously decry the crimes of Hitler, they were supporting real, actual crimes by their "allies." As always much of this is psychological: Fully aware of what was happening in the USSR and elsewhere, creating Hitler as the ultimate demon is the only way that their guilt can properly be displaced so as to soothe their collective conscience. Hopefully, this paper will reintroduce them to cognitive dissonance once again.

Once Ceausescu came to power between 1965 and 1967, the West fell all over itself trying to please him. David Funderburk, the American ambassador from 1981 to 1985, was weekly writing to Washington about all the local reports of the destruction of churches and the mass imprisonment of clergy and political dissidents. He stated to the BBC, "They knew this, but it had no impact on policy. ... [I]t helped keep Ceausescu in power for many more years without exposing him for what he really was." That "policy" was the mass underwriting of huge industrial projects in Romania by Western banks. Yet, today, it is nationalist Vladimir Putin who is under the harshest of sanctions.

On the grounds that Ceausescu had condemned the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia and refused to boycott the 1984 Olympics, the U.S. poured cash into the country. Now, the U.S. was heavily invested in the USSR, too, and Western banks underwrote many projects, but it never reached the point of obsession Romania received. The point was not so much to isolate the USSR, but rather to support a more defensible form of Marxism. In Romania's case, it was just as terrible as Moscow's. The press refused to report on the internal affairs of Romania. Without an Internet, little real information was known. Obviously, it didn't harm the USSR at all and wasn't meant to. Only when his economy collapsed and the West couldn't profit from it, did he become a stale "Stalinist."

He was a "good communist" because his stance was not so much anti-Soviet as "anti-Russian," in the words of Funderburk. Both Richard Nixon and Jimmy Carter praised the Socialist Republic of Romania in terms not unlike his own totalitarian propaganda and personality cult at home. In fact, Carter's veneration of the dictator was so intense that Ceausescu had his people read his remarks to him over and over again that evening.

The point is that the West was in love with Marxism. From the universities to the State Department, Marxism was a "misunderstood ideology." Now, "Russians" couldn't be trusted, and they were natural predators, but Soviets were a different story. They were good Europeans. Even Gerald Ford refused to meet with Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, who had an FBI tail most of his career, so as not to offend Leonid Brezhnev. Keep in mind that this meant defection was out of the question for dissidents, since they'd be immediately sent back to be killed.

THE EXPERIMENTS

From the end of World War II to 1951, the Romanian Communist Party engaged in a set of horrible experiments at the Pitesti political prison to destroy a man's personality, religion and nationalist sense of self. It was an experiment in the psychology of what we might call today brainwashing. However, the "art" was in its infancy at the time.

This experiment, or set of experiments, has been largely removed from any media coverage or historical analysis. This can be explained by the fact that the Romanian Communist Party was almost entirely a Jewish ethnic movement. It's covered up by historians in order to maintain "the Holocaust" as the "most horrific event" in world history. The specific names, identities and offices of those responsible for this will be detailed below.

> "When you suffer a little, you become hateful. When you suffer a lot, you forgive." —Fr. Braga

Their inhuman terror against the Orthodox Church in Romania was recorded in a book by Dumitru Bacu in 1971, *The Anti-Humans: Student Re-Education in Romanian Prisons.* This incredible story was only published by a minor press, the Soldiers of the Cross. No major publisher will touch it because of their fear of being labeled "anti-Semites." The book is very difficult to read due to the graphic nature of the methods described. There have been other works on the subject, but all have been in Romanian. The story is gripping in its icy amorality and sociopathy. Under normal circumstances, major presses would be bidding on it, and movies would be made of it. Yet, in today's spineless West, is treated as a state secret.

In the Pitesti experiments, the purpose was to associate Christianity, the family and nation with horrible tortures involving sexual pain, fecal obsession (which can be found in the Talmud and exists in no other religion but Judaism) and constant beatings, sleep deprivation and medical neglect. This communist government was officially allied with the West starting in 1945.

Fr. Roman Braga, a survivor of the Romanian Gulag and professor of Romanian literature, stated that these "prisons were considered laboratories from which they can create a communist personality" and "doctors were very important." He stated that nationalism and religion were treated as mental illnesses that needed to be cured.

The experiments themselves were based on pure behaviorism, since Marxism knows no other method. It was the worst organized torture of human beings in recorded history. Bacu writes, summarizing the mentality behind these crimes:

> Everything of the past which could offer any kind of refuge was to be muddied and denigrated. This included the heroes of history and the folklore of Christian inspiration. Then, to be given special attention, was the destruction of love for family, in order completely to isolate the victim in his own misery, bereft of religion, love of country, and family. This would break the chain that links together a community of national thought and gives meaning to a national struggle. When the individual was thus cut off from his history, faith and family, the ultimate step in "re-educating" him was to destroy his existence as a personality—an individual. This, to the victim, was to prove the most painful step of all and was called his "unmasking." (Chap. VI)

"Unmasking" was the euphemism of the day and is also today part of

Masonic nomenclature. The skull at the base of the Masonic altar is the social body with its skin torn off—all appearances are thrown aside, revealing the essence underneath.

MASS SOCIETY

This is the psychology of mass society. One tactic was to have different groups of prisoners beat each other. Part of the purpose was to destroy hope and trust in one another and render the individual isolated and helpless. The ideology to take its place was the belief that the ultimate victory of communism—in Romania and the West—was inevitable and that all resistance would be futile. It was the "way of the future"; any resistance was inherently irrational and sick. When they ate, they had to eat on all fours and were forbidden to use utensils. This was to turn the prisoners literally into pigs. They were to become less than human. This was the goal.

When sitting on the bed, the prisoner was forced into only one position and couldn't move. He could only sleep on his back, and any further movement was forbidden. This was called "supervised" sleeping, and it led to there being no sleep at all. Prisoners were forced to clean toilets and their own underwear with their mouth, making them feel that they themselves were fecal matter. This was the "fertilizer" from which the "new socialist man" would be born.

They would force the most severe exercises that had to be done thousands of times until muscles tore and joints literally wore out. All of this was done while religious doctrine and chant were heard in the background, hopefully to associate pain with Christianity. Worse, they would promise freedom to those who would assist in the "re-education" of others. Again, this was to destroy all sense of mutual trust. Of course, no one was released on these grounds.

Work on the Pitesti experiments exists only in the Romanian language,

Labeled by journalists in March 1965 the "filthy speech movement," it was a push to replace words in our language with vile curse words. Here a female identified as a Jewish student sounds off at a rally in favor of obscene language. The filthy speech phenomenon was not part of, nor descended from, UC Berkeley's Free Speech Movement. Most of the free speech crowd disapproved of the filthy speech advocates as distracting from the real issue of political freedom of speech. Berkeley police quickly nabbed nine foul-mouthed demonstrators; and six turned out not to be registered students. Earlier, in the Free Speech Movement, more than 700 students were arrested. Despite its unpopularity at the time, there is no doubt that this mainly Jewish-led push for the everyday implementation of offensive language was inevitably successful as shown by the widespread, quite common usage of dirty language which makes frequent reference to incest, sexual reproduction and excreta. RONALD L. ENFIELD / UC BERKELEY / THE BANCROFT LIBRARY

and, up until very recently, English works were rare. The English-language documentary *Beyond Torture: The Gulag at Pitesti Romania* is available on YouTube—for now. Very few English-language works bother to mention it, and those that do avoid the fact that Jews were responsible for it. Eugen Magirescu, in his *The Devil's Mill: Memories of Pitesti Prison* (1994), found only in the Romanian language, we read:

> In the so-called act of depersonalization, the students were forced, under torture, permanent and unimaginable torture, to betray all they held dear: God, their own parents, brothers, sisters and friends. They were constrained to drink urine and to eat feces. The human being was thereby annihilated. Disgusted at his weakness, he would never be able to recover himself before his own conscience. The pain was beyond the power of human endurance. ... Then they undressed me. ... What followed is indescribable. ... beatings on the head to induce stupefaction; beatings in the face, for disfigurement; thousands of blows to the back, below the ribs, in the plexus, on the soles of the feet … for hours on end, and the eye at the peep hole always watching, always watching. They shattered my ribs, lungs, liver, kicking my bones, my kidneys. …

The mentality at work in this torture is based on the behaviorist conception of association. Under extreme torture, the prisoners were to associate the faith with these experiences, thereby making the faith seem disgusting. In their weakened state, all mental defenses were broken down. They could never look at a cross again without having these experiences triggered. In a way, it was an early experiment in induced PTSD (Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder).

> Performances on religious subjects, black masses staged at Easter or Christmas, horrified the detainees. On such occasions, it was the theology students who were to suffer the most, dressed up as "Christs," clothed in cassocks smeared with excrement. They were made to take "communion" with urine and feces, and instead of the Cross, a phallus was fashioned of soap, which all the others were made to kiss. Alongside them hymns were sung with scabrous words [with Talmudic] insults against Christ and the Virgin Mary. Sometimes the detainees would be stripped naked. ... Sexual plays also performed at the orders of Turcanu [an infamous guard], naturally. …

The students were forced, under torture, to betray all they held dear.

> The re-educated, headed by Turcanu, displayed a diabolical pleasure in mocking the faithful, nicknamed "mystics." Such scenes had a terrible effect on the victims, who as a rule found their only solace in faith. However, after participating in the black masses, their entire faith was shaken to its foundations. (Muresan, 2008)

It's no accident that the Talmud says nearly the exact same things about Christ and Mary as the prisoners were forced to recite. There is substantial proof that this was not really a behaviorist experiment in the pure sense, but a Talmudic ritual designed to celebrate its rule over Christian society and revenge over the government that at one point kept Jews from political and financial power. The concept of collective guilt and punishment is deeply ingrained in Talmudic culture.

Another Romanian book tells us of prisoners being customarily forced to drink urine and eat feces. The acts they forced these prisoners to engage in were so disgusting I cannot bring myself to include more details in this paper. …

The physical violence that was a part of this was also significant:

> With indescribable fury they began to hit him, with fists and cudgels, and to toss him from one to another, until the bloodied wretch fell almost senseless and could no longer rise. After they had given him a few more kicks to the head, two of them picked him up and threw him on the bunk, making him sit with his hands in his pockets and his head bowed, according to the order. Then another followed, then another, as though in a devilish ring dance intended to annihilate the last speck of physical and moral resistance of those who entered into their rabid game. (Paven, 1997)

There were also forced acts of homosexuality. We will describe them no further. The concept is clear: The external resistance had been crushed by the Red Army, but the revolutionary of the 20th century wasn't satisfied with this. Internal resistance had to be crushed as well.

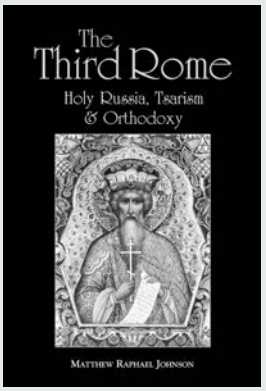
Since the point of all this was to destroy Christianity, prisoners were forced to blaspheme, take vulgar religious oaths and pepper prayers with foul language. Think about it: Altering the very nature of communication and replacing words with sexual and pornographic language is identical to the "filthy speech" movement pioneered by Jewish academics in the late 1960s and sponsored by government universities in California and New York. The point of that movement was identical to the Pitesti experiments 15 years earlier. From *The Anti-Humans:*

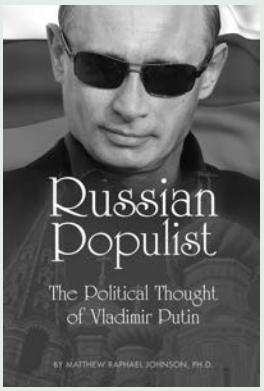
> All students were forced to deny and revile Christianity,

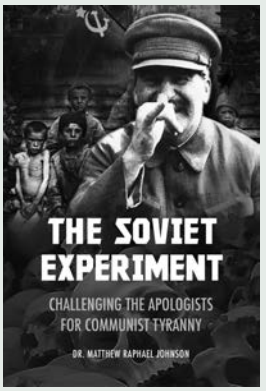
whether they believed in God or not. The church had to be denounced as an organization under whose mask of faith swindles were perpetrated, plots were hatched, extramarital rendezvous were arranged with the priest's cooperation, young girls were corrupted, women came to show off and men to seek their bodies. Or the church was described as the place where the fight against the Communist Party was organized, where, in the shadow of the holy icons, arrangements were made for the assassination of the leaders of the working people etc. As there were no priests among the students imprisoned at Pitesti, the ... anger was directed against the sons of priests. Through their mouths must the church be denigrated; they themselves must denigrate their fathers in the blackest possible terms, so that the others would have this information from "eyewitnesses." Jokes and anecdotes about the clergy, that were making the rounds of Romanian villages, were now naturally given the stamp of authenticity. The priest had to be described as a drunkard, skirt chaser, card player and thief, contemptuous of the misery of the people (and especially the peasants), an inveterate liar who had sold out to the class of capitalist exploiters, had been an agent of the Nazis or of the former *Securitate*, and was in fact responsible for the complete breakdown of village morality.

This was the normal round of brainwashing after starvation, sleep deprivation torture and beatings. The weakened mind would begin to absorb this and think it true at the subconscious level. Once the brain was shut down and all resistance seen as futile, then they would absorb this "message" without resistance to the point that it would become a part of them. This was the ultimate purpose.

Soon, the power of the subconscious, being immediate, would act more powerfully and with greater emotional force than the conscious, rational mind.







The Third Rome: Holy Russia, Tsarism & Orthodoxy

By Dr. Matthew Raphael Johnson. Academic historians, liberals and communists have been fashioning a fantasy world around Russian history for nearly 100 years, spreading slander and myth about an entire population. Here's the first book in English that sets out to defend the history of czarist Russia from an internationally acknowledged expert on Russian history and Slavic studies. Chapters on every major Russian ruler from the earliest times to Karensky. Includes chapters on the Ivans, Peter the Great, Catherine the Great, Alexander I, II and III and Nicholas I and II. Very nicely designed. Must reading! Softcover, 246 pages, #368, *$25.*

Russian Populist: The Political Thought of Vladimir Putin

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Br. Dr. Matthew Raphael Johnson. The USSR remains one of the least understood of all societies despite its having only existed in the 20th century. It stands as the great embarrassment of the globe's liberal elite and they do all they can to mystify their role in creating and supporting this totalitarian disaster. One of the reasons it remains so misunderstood is that very few can wrap their heads around depravity of this magnitude. Josef Stalin once said in an article appearing in *Pravda* that, under his rule, "life had become more joyous and carefree." There's a level of dissociation here that only a handful can penetrate and still retain their sanity. *The Soviet Experiment: Challenging the Apologists for Communist Tyranny* connects the dots so many have failed to connect in the past. This book challenges everything that needs to be challenged to explain the catastrophe of the Marxist Soviet Union and the ideological fog behind which it hid for so long. Dr. Matthew Raphael Johnson explodes myth after myth on the Soviet enigma, rendering it no longer mysterious. With primary source materials never before translated into English, this book is a necessity for any serious historian and truthseeker. Softcover, 241 pages, #835, ***$25.***

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He continues:

> Each student, as part of his unmasking, had to give "lectures" in the most opprobrious and filthy terms about the men whom he had most venerated, accusing them of every conceivable vice and crime. Since the students were young and had only imperfect recollections of Romanian political history before their own experiences began, the "lectures" were often ludicrous, containing accusations that were chronologically impossible or politically preposterous, based on a confusion of one man with another or of one event with another that happened years before or later. (Chap. X)

This goes far in explaining the psychology of vulgarity. The use of filthy language, coupled with torture, creates a destroyed personality that is then rebuilt taking this vulgarity as normal and normative. It is a way to inculcate materialism by violence.

Today's mythology about Catholic clergy in the United States is identical in this respect despite the fact that saturation media coverage of this "scandal" still has achieved almost no convictions and almost no arrests. That's not the point, of course, but it is to put this suggestion into the dumbed-down and worn-out minds of the American proletariat. The similarity of this to the experiments in Romania cannot be a coincidence. The basic theory is identical.

> The student had to renounce his own family, reviling them in such foul and hideous terms that it would be next to impossible ever to return to natural feelings toward them again. Although the most beautiful pages ever written have been in praise of a mother, at Pitesti the most offensive of words were uttered to degrade her name. The prime character which a student had to attribute to his mother during his unmasking was that of a prostitute; and since only a moral prostitute could give birth to a moral monster, all students before their unmaskings were, naturally, moral monsters.

The church, the nation and the family were treated as a single unit. In this regard, the Marxist Jews certainly made a powerful statement. The essence of the gentile's political system is a healthy one, going from the family to the nation, and itself, finds its heart in the church. To destroy this, they had to treat them all together as a single thing and treat them in the same way.

The late Fr. George Calciu, a prisoner there who I knew for a short time when he was the parish priest at Holy Cross in Alexandria, Virginia, stated:

> They took very distinct steps. The first was to destroy the personality of the youth. For example, the guards would come together with a group of young prisoners who had converted to communism in a cell where there were perhaps 20 young students and try to intimidate them. They would beat them without mercy. They could even kill somebody. Generally they would kill one of them—the one who opposed them the most; the most important one. Generally he was a leader. Thus, the terror began.

The point was to create a feeling of total helplessness; to create the feeling that to resist the Bolshevik/Jewish worldview was not only impossible, but irrational. Then, the man would begin to see the party as invincible and all powerful. Fr. George said that whenever he was pulled over by a policeman in Virginia, the terror of the prison overcame him. Apparently, the uniform and the ability to use force triggered a latent PTSD mechanism that the communists had long buried in him. No one was immune.

> After that, they began to "unmask." They wanted to force you to say: "I lied when I said, 'I believe in God.' I lied when I said, 'I love my mother and my father.' I lied when I said, 'I love my country'." So everyone was to deny every principle, every feeling he had. That is what it means to be "unmasked." It was done in order to prove that we were the products of the bourgeois, and the bourgeois are the liars. We lie when we say we are virgin, we are Christian, and when we try and preserve our bodies for marriage. They tried to say I was a prostitute, a young man that had connections with all the girls. We would be tortured until we denied everything we believed before. So, that is what it means to be "unmasked." It was done in order to prove that Christian principles we not real principles, that we lied when we said we loved Jesus Christ, we loved God, mother, father, and so on. It was to show that I lied when I said that I was a chaste man, when I held the ideal of nation and family. Everything had to be done to destroy our souls! This is the second step.

Clearly, the term "bourgeois" is a code word. Certainly, Orthodoxy and nationalism are the opposite of bourgeois values. When a Marxist uses terms, never assume they are used in the same conversational sense considered normal. This particular form of torture is to bring self-hate on the victim. By denying what you really believe, you come to see yourself as weak and contemptible. If you really have changed your mind, then you are forced to confront your history of stupidity. The latter is unlikely, but this is the case even in the bourgeois societies that created this ideology.

Torture is meant to weaken and eliminate the sense of self. In this case, it wasn't about getting information, it was the creation of the Marxist "New Man." It has a wide application. He continues:

> After this came a declaration against everybody who was in touch with us, everybody who believed as we believed. I was to make a declaration against

> everybody who knew about my organization or my actions, to denounce everybody—even father, mother, sister. We were to sever completely any Christian connection and moral people. The final step was to affirm that we had given up all the principles of our faith and any connection we had with it. With this we began to be "the new man," "the communist man," ready to torture, to embrace communism, to denounce everybody, ready to give information and ready to blaspheme against God. This is the most difficult part, for under terror and torture one can say, "Yes, yes, yes." But now, to have to act? It was very difficult. It was during this third part that many of us tried to kill ourselves. (Valadez, 2013)

Trust is the foundation of all society and social action of any kind. No revolution can exist in a society where people trust one another. This is the origin of the informant. Since anyone can be one, communication breaks down. All trust is gone. The documentary *Beyond Torture* explained that "some of us went mad." Besides that, the induced weakness of the victims allowed then to absorb this propaganda as truth. Propaganda works far better if those exposed to it are suffering. Cognition breaks down, so "truth" takes on a whole new meaning.

In the paper "The Psychology of Torture," we read:

> Detention without trial and torture bring constant reminders of the helplessness of the victim and can result in severe regression to emotionally pre-verbal vulnerability. In such a state, mature defense mechanisms are lost, and the victim has to resort to primitive mechanisms such as splitting, dissociation and introjection. Here we can mention the widely documented defense of identification with the aggressor. The torturer is introjected, or swallowed whole, as a psychic attempt to control an intolerable conflict situation. However, the

The Holocaust Hoax Exposed

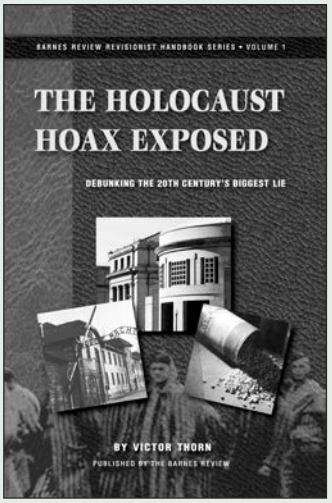
Debunking the 20th Century's Biggest Lie

By Victor Thorn (1962-2016). Holocaust research is a dangerous business. Today, if a book similar to this one were published in Europe, its author would most likely be arrested, charged with "inciting racial hatred," convicted (as truth is no defense), heavily fined and imprisoned.

The crime? Questioning the holocaust tale. Indeed, researchers have endured solitary confinement, brutal beatings by assailants, ongoing harassment, lengthy court battles, career suicide and media attacks directed against them—all because they presented a Revisionist history of this pivotal event.

Other Revisionist writers have been the victims of hate crimes, extensive smear campaigns, fines and death threats.

The perpetrators behind these police-state tactics are part of an entire holocaust industry devoted to suppressing factual data in favor of peddling heavy-handed doses of error-laden propaganda.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THE HOLOCAUST HOAX EXPOSED
DEBUNKING THE 20TH CENTURY'S BIGGEST LIE
BY VICTOR THORN
PUBLISHED BY THE BARNES REVIEW

The holocaust industry has become a tyrannical dictatorship that incessantly manipulates, distorts, marginalizes and manufactures false conclusions to prop up their sinking ship. By taking their hysterical obsessions to psychopathic levels, the charlatans behind this ruse make it glaringly apparent how weak the foundation of their argument truly is.

Victor Thorn, author of over 30 books and chapbooks, best known for his groundbreaking political conspiracy research, has set his sights on the biggest conspiracy of them all, "The Holocaust," with this new edition of his ever-popular book.

Thorn rips apart, in lay language, the arguments used to prove that 6 million Jews were gassed to death in homicidal extermination chambers in what is now known all over the world as the "Holocaust." This alleged genocide or attempted genocide is then used by global Zionists to justify the creation and continued existence of the state of Israel and as a tool to silence all critics with the slander of "anti-Semitism." "Never again" is their rallying cry. *The Holocaust Hoax Exposed* dissects every element of what has become the most grotesque conspiracy of the 20th—and now the 21st—century.

Covered in this book is the mythology surrounding "death camps," the truth about Zyklon B, Anne Frank's fable, how the absurd "6 million" figure has become a laughingstock. From eye-opening facts that not one autopsy exists that shows the use of Zyklon B on work camp inmates to zero photographic evidence of this supposed enormous event to the ludicrous and licentious tales woven by the "Holocaust" historians, survivors and holocaust hucksters, Thorn's masterpiece should be required reading for anyone interested in understanding the underpinnings of the Jewish power elite.

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victim also introjects the torturer's abusive and negative view of herself [or himself].

This can often lead to self-destructive attitudes and behaviors. Under conditions of torture, where emotions and physical reactions have to be repressed, the victim's sense of coherence and self-experience are shaken and she begins to lose a sense of familiarity with herself. Her identity begins to fragment.

If we add at this point the experience of extreme physical pain where the contents of consciousness dissolve, she will experience a breakdown in her conviction about the very existence and reality of her external world and of her own reality self. All that may be left is physical pain and the internalized definition of herself as non-human, worthless and deserving of her torture. These unconscious, traumatic meanings that she attaches to her experience reflect the underlying shattering of archaic, narcissistic fantasies. She can no longer believe in her own invulnerability, nor in the safety of a benign other. Victims are powerless to defend themselves against mental or physical abuse, and therefore, their vulnerable grandiose fantasies shatter. In addition their fantasies of idealized merger disintegrate because their imagoes cannot protect or rescue them and the new authority figures are brutal and assaultive. (Spitz, 1989)

It is idiotic for this writer to use the female gender because 99.5% of torture victims are male, but the point is clear. Torture destroys the self; it destroys the identity of the victim. Any sense of a future, any self-esteem or even self-competence are destroyed. In Romania, the men so tortured no longer had a past, and their memories were meant to be altered. Torture leads to suggestibility. Suggestibility is the lifeblood of revolution.

The concept of destroying the victim's whole mental universe is a process. The greater the pain, the greater the regression. It soon overpowers language. The victim becomes simpler and simpler as he regresses. The victim is drawn into himself and becomes focused on nothing else. Over time, the world outside the prison dissolves and no longer exists. Soon, even the body disappears, and the pain alone remains, hanging in mid-air. So the longer the pain endures, the more consciousness abstracts from all else, until it leaves the body entirely and the pain takes on a life of its own. The self is gone.

These experiments, as with all torture, were meant to reset the default settings of the victim's mind. It is central to modern brainwashing. The point is to destroy the mind's contents entirely and rebuild it from new foundations. This is called "traumatic indoctrination." This sort of pain has far more psychological effects than physical. (Jayatunge, 2010)

In "The Psychology of Torture" by Sam Vaknin, a part of his famous book (2001) *Malignant Self Love*, we read:

> Torture is about reprogramming the victim to succumb to an alternative exegesis of the world, proffered by the abuser. It is an act of deep, indelible, traumatic indoctrination. The abused also swallows whole and assimilates the torturer's negative view of him and often, as a result, is rendered suicidal, self-destructive, or self-defeating.

In all the definitions and usage of the term "torture," gaining information is never mentioned except as an afterthought. Torture is framed as a means of gaining information in some emergency situation. Its true meaning is far more holistic than this. From Vaknin's essay, he cites the CIA, in its *Human Resource Exploitation Training Manual–1983*, that sums up the concept of torture:

> The purpose of all coercive techniques is to induce psychological regression in the subject by bringing a superior outside force to bear on his will to resist. Regression is basically a loss of autonomy, a reversion to an earlier behavioral level. As the subject regresses, his learned personality traits fall away in reverse chronological order. He begins to lose the capacity to carry out the highest creative activities, to deal with complex situations or to cope with stressful interpersonal relationships or repeated frustrations.

The concept is that of learned helplessness and has been an important idea in psychology for many decades. This idea occurs when someone is repeatedly subjected to a negative experience or trauma that one cannot escape. Eventually, the person will stop trying to avoid the events and fatally accept the dominance. He will not try to fight it anymore. It reaches a point where opportunities of escape or even victory are ignored. Needless to say, this is a totalitarian's dream.

Torture can also be a general state of imbalance and fear. The nightly news, with its endless mass killings, "priestly abuse" and school shootings, does somewhat the same thing as torture to an individual. It destroys any faith in one another and gives the impression all is lost. All older buttresses, to the extent they functioned at all, are depicted as destroyed or moribund. What takes their place is a globalized

Dealing with post-traumatic stress: A man revisits one of the former "re-education" prisons in Romania. Torture was the rule there under the communists. Disturbingly, the fake news media of the Western establishment uses similar communist psychological torture tactics to brainwash and break the victim through mental trauma causing, in effect, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). The author of this article says the true purpose of the mass controlled news media today is to instill fear and destroy hope and trust—the same goals as the "anti-humans" who operated the Romanian torture chamber-prisons of communist Eastern Europe in the era of Josef Stalin.

world of cultureless, meaningless workers and consumers. The annihilation of nations automatically means the annihilation of culture. This is the ultimate purpose of torture, whether it be communist or leftist.

So who was responsible for these crimes? Almost the entire Communist Party of Romania at the time was Jewish, and each and every one got away with his crimes. The head of the party in Romania was Ana Pauker (Hannah Rabinsohn), and she authorized these tortures of gentiles. Her nickname was "Stalin in a Skirt." The director of prisons was Iosif Stefan Koller, another Jew, who oversaw these experiments. It's worth noting that when Pauker was finally removed from power, the experiments ended. It should also be noted that Pauker was almost alone among pro-Soviet leaders in promoting the mass emigration of Jews to Israel. So while torturing Romanian nationalists at home, she promoted Jewish nationalism abroad. Pauker was permitted to live out her life in peace after her purge, dying of cancer in 1960.

Gheorghe Stoica (born Moscu Cohn) was one of the founders of the Romanian Communist Party. Sigi Beiner was head of the secret police, also Jewish. Avram Bunaciu (born Abraham Gutman) was the Romanian minister of justice and foreign minister in the new Soviet government formed by the Red Army. Gheorghe Gaston-Marin (Grossman) was the Romanian minister of energy, among other things, in postwar communist Romania.

Alexandru Nicolschi (born Boris Grunberg) was the head of the hated security police, the *Securitate*, early in the communist regime. Another founder of the party was Ghita Moscu (born Gelber Moscovici). Silviu Brucan (Saul Brukner) was another powerful, early party member during this time. Iosif Chisinevschi (born Jakob Broitman) was another important founder of the party and, like almost all the rest, disguised his Jewish background.

Ana Toma (born Grossman) was another early leader of the movement to torture gentiles. Mihail Florescu was the minister of petroleum in 1945 and was in charge of transferring Romania's oil to the USSR. Ghizela Vass was another early communist activist and murderer. Simion Bughici was the Jewish "Romanian" ambassador to Moscow in the postwar period and later foreign minister. Leonte Rautu (Lev Oigenstein) was

the head of propaganda and covered up the corruption of the new regime. Mihail Roller was a powerful party member who wrote the communist "constitution" of Romania to promote Jewish interests.

Dulgeru Mihai was a colonel in Romanian state security and was the deputy inspector of all communist prisons in Romania. Together with Alexandru Nicolschi (born Grunberg), they sent tens of thousands of political prisoners to hard-labor camps. In the 1980s, he emigrated to Israel with family, thereby getting away with these crimes.

These Jews were the anti-humans the book references.

There have been many attempts to bring these men to justice. Since 2004, multiple criminal complaints have been filed against surviving guards and bureaucrats of this era by the state-funded Institute for the Investigation of Communist Crimes and the Memory of Romanian Exile (IICCMER). This has become File 35.

In 2005, several groups filed a criminal complaint against 210 former officers from different communist prisons and labor camps. Besides the names of the 210 political functionaries, the complaint also contained victims' testimonials, called "victim impact statements" in the U.S.A. Like all the rest, it went nowhere, and none of the former commanders or guards was ever investigated, charged or prosecuted.

As of 2013, only five people out of the previous 210 officers saw the inside of a courtroom. These were: Alexandru Visinescu, Ion Ficior (former commander of the Poarta Alba and Periprava camps), Iuliu Sebestyen (former deputy commander of the Gherla prison, who died in 2013), Florian Cormos (former commander of the Cernavoda camp) and Constantin Istrate (former deputy commander of the Gherla prison). In fact, in 2013, the organizations refiled the 2007 complaints (Dragomir and Stanescu, 2015).

Different NGOs representing the interests of the former political detainees could not testify against Visinescu because Romanian law forbids testimony from parties that have no immediate connection to the litigants. In fact, the only civil parties admitted in this lawsuit were Anca Cernea, the daughter of Emil Barbus, former political detainee at the Ramnicu Sarat prison, and Nicoleta Eremia, the wife of another political detainee, Ion Eremia (Dragomir and Stanescu, 2015).

> Anyone holding their breath for a "Romanian Nuremberg" will turn blue fast.

The criminal complaint filed by IICCMER is poorly written, which is bizarre given who filed it. This can only be deliberate, since this is a state body with a staff of lawyers. The analysis of Dragomir and Stanescu argues that the 2013 charges against Visinescu "suggest that it was primarily designed as a propagandist tool to be used to support some hidden political agenda." Indeed. He is being protected. He knows far too much. Yet, this doesn't answer the question: Why deliberately destroy their own case?

In the complaint, the IICCMER charged Visinescu only with the crimes he committed in the Ramnicu Sarat prison and made no reference to the crimes he committed at the Jilava and Mislea prisons. Were these omissions due to genuine incompetence, or perhaps to a political agenda? The answer seems obvious given the IICCMER does nothing but investigate these things all day, every day. It had to be deliberate.

Dragomir and Stanescu write:

> As far as the "Romanian Nuremberg" associations being made in the international media go, there is thus no such thing. This exaggeration once again may suggest that the IICCMER has a hidden agenda, trying to win foreign sympathy for the current government. Or, as the comparison was initially made by Radu Preda, president of the IIC CMER, it may simply be that the current president of the IICCMER and his team of researchers are simply not very competent in their research duties.

Anyone holding their breath for a "Romanian Nuremberg" will likely turn blue fast. A successful prosecution of the surviving torturers will reveal a Jewish paper trail that could bring down the government. This is a national court, not an international military tribunal, ruling on the crimes of a single person. While the evidence is overwhelming, the case is being amateurishly presented by a government commission, which, while not lacking expertise, seems to lack the will. I can almost guarantee that there will be no convictions.

It might be noted that the Marxist state imprisoned and even executed a few prison directors once the news of this experiment became known in the West. Certainly, this wasn't for any sense of justice, since the people who imprisoned the bureaucrats were the same as those who ordered them to torture prisoners. Rather, it was to look good and to find "scapegoats," as Fr. Roman says, to pretend that these were "rogue agents" rather than consistent communist policy.

For most of TBR's readers, it is probably a good idea to avoid this book. Its extreme descriptions of torture and violence—which we have sanitized as much as possible here—would adversely affect even the toughest and most experienced reader.

But take heart. The communists failed in Romania. Fr. Roman, who lived for years in a monastery in

Michigan, was described by all who met him as "full of joy and peace." This is universal. He died at age 93 in 2015. He was looked upon as a role model and exemplar of how to deal with the extremes of suffering the modern world has imposed on us. Fr. George, also reposed, said many times that those who survived the ordeal became far better Orthodox people than they had been going in. The Marxist and Jewish materialist ontology failed to understand the nature of the spirit. ❖

[Marxist propaganda delivered via the PTSD fake news networks has helped to brainwash an entire generation of young Americans who see social injustice, symbols of oppression and danger behind every Western institution. They are the "useful idiots" —people propagandizing for a cause without comprehending the cause's goals—that are necessary for the destruction of Western society.—Ed.]

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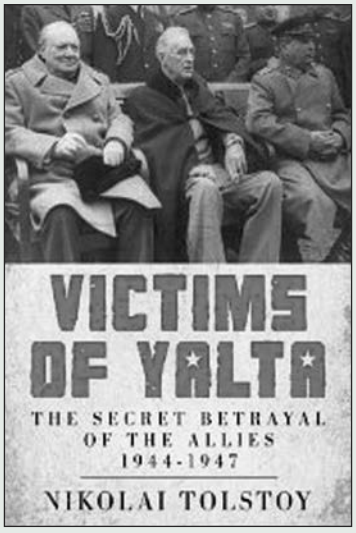
Matthew Raphael Johnson is a former editor of TBR. He's well known as a historian and writer specializing in the Russian Orthodox tradition and the fight against globalization. He is best known for being the voice behind the Orthodox Nationalist lecture series on the Voice of Reason and the Radio Aryan networks. He holds a doctorate in the history of political philosophy from the University of Nebraska and has taught at several universities. He is also proud to say he's been fired from every one. His website is www.rusjournal.org.



Victims of Yalta

The Secret Betrayal of the Allies—1944-1947

Nikolai Tolstoy tells the sordid tale of the millions of Russians who fought back against the Soviet terror before and during World War II, and how they were betrayed by the Allies in what is called "Operation Keelhaul." After the war, literally millions of anti-Communist Cossack fighters and civilians came under the control of British, French and American forces. But no matter the status of the person—civilian, POW or militia fighter —the secret Moscow agreement of 1944 demanded that all Soviet citizens in the West be forced to return to Russia. This was a death sentence by execution or forced labor in the Gulag for the vast majority, as Stalin had refused to even admit that there were any Soviet POWs as he demanded that his soldiers fight to the death rather than surrender, no matter the situation. This book, along with Peter Huxley-Blythe's *The East Came West* (see facing page) will give you all you need to know about this tragedy. Hardback, 496 pages, indexed, #682, ***$26*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET or visit us online at www.BarnesReview.com.

HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

A digest of interesting historical news items gleaned from various sources around the world that most likely did not appear in your local newspaper or on your mainstream television news broadcasts.

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Democracy Working

A German gentleman who says integration with immigrants is "genocide" had a message that resonated with the folks. Labeled a "neo-Nazi" for his stance, Stefan Jagsch was so admired by the hoi polloi they elected him mayor of the town of Waldsielung, near Frankfurt. Leftist Zionist German Chancellor Angela Merkel's party, horrified, predictably condemned the move and called for the populist mayor to be ousted.

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Assange Wasn't Paranoid

Some have claimed Australian whistleblower Julian Assange was paranoid, but his fears were well justified. Spies recorded all comings and goings at the Ecuadorian Embassy where he was holed up. Private security company Undercover Global SL (UG) was eavedropping on Assange during his stay at the embassy. UG was in charge of protecting diplomatic premises in London from 2012 to 2018, which allowed their spies to infiltrate Ecuador's mission.

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Fossil Snake Found in Amber

A baby snake estimated to be 99 million years old has been found preserved in amber from the mid-Cretaceous era—before *Tyrannosaurus rex* walked the Earth. The fossil shows that snakes may have invaded forest lands from their ancestral underwater and coastal regions earlier than had been thought, and illuminates the process of maturation in ancient baby snakes. The species, new to science, has

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been dubbed *Xiaophis myanmarensis*. This is the first time a snake fossil in amber has been found.

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Problem Child in Congress

Rep. Ilhan Omar (D-MN) married her brother Ahmed Nur Said Elmi in 2009 to help the Somalian gain U.S. citizenship. They divorced in 2017. Now, as accusations of fraud swirl, Omar is back in the news for her personal life. She has, for the second time, left her other husband, Ahmed Hirsi—whom she married in 2002, divorced in 2008 and remarried in 2009, after getting caught in an extramarital affair.

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Microplastics in the News

Says the World Health Organization, relax; tiny bits of plastic in your drinking water are no health risk. In the U.S., 94.4% of tap water samples contain plastic, the world's highest rate. However, multiple Internet sources say micro-plastics in our water are causing endocrine system disorders. Cancers are caused in lab animals and possibly fishes by plastic, reports the *Nutrition Facts* website.

RV Sales Signal Bad Economy

America's recreational vehicle industry has already crashed, say spokesmen. "This is the worst I've seen it," said assembler Demiris Williams, whose hours were slashed and whose factory has been shut down. Domestic shipments of RVs to dealers have plummeted 20% so far this year.

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Consumers Win a Round

Gillette shaving company last year ran an ad depicting abuse of women by men and urging men to buy more shaving gear to shave off "their toxic masculinity." Ouch! Well, customers, not appreciating this radical feminism, boycotted Gillette, and parent company Proctor and Gamble posted a net loss of $5.24 billion in the fourth quarter—compared to profits of $1.89 billion one year prior. Be sure to keep "voting" with your shopping dollars.

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Drag Queens Need Not Apply

Folks in a Texas city rose up against the idea of "drag queens" reading to their kids (a June event at the public library in Leander, Texas). Responding to the protest, city officials voted to end public rentals of the library room, putting the kibosh on any future "transvestite story time" at the public library.

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Keep Europe European

The dalai lama told the BBC most "refugees" who came to Europe from Asia and Africa should be sent back to their homelands, and we should, "Keep Europe for the Europeans." The spiritual leader of Tibetan Buddhism made his thoughts on mass immigration clear. For the "whole [of] Europe [to] eventually become [a] Muslim country? Impossible. Or [an] African country? Also impossi-

ble." The goal "should be that migrants return and help rebuild their countries," he said.

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Lost Metropolis

Ruins of a "vast city" 5,000 years old were recently discovered in northern Palestine. The city, described as "a metropolis for its time," was dug up by the Israel Antiquities Authority, with the help of some 5,000 Palestinian and Jewish teens and other volunteers, near Wadi Ara in the Hayfa area of what is presently Israel. The Bronze Age city extended over 161 acres and housed about 6,000 citizens. A still older settlement, 7,000 years old, from the Chalcolithic period, lies beneath the Bronze Age city. The Bronze Age city is the largest ever found in Palestine.

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The Death of Superman

Many believe the man who played Superman on television in the 1950s, George Reeves (1914-1959), committed suicide, and his death by gunshot was officially ruled as such. The actor who played Superman had been dating the wife of a mob-tied Hollywood exec, who had been harassing Reeves for months, relentlessly continuing after the woman and the actor broke up. When "Superman" was found dead in his bedroom, no fingerprints were found on the gun and no powder burns on his head. His hands were suspiciously never tested for powder residue. The shell was found under the body. Even though his body was lying across the top of the bed, the gun was found between his feet. He was said to have been in great spirits, as he was engaged to be married and was scheduled to do another season of shows.

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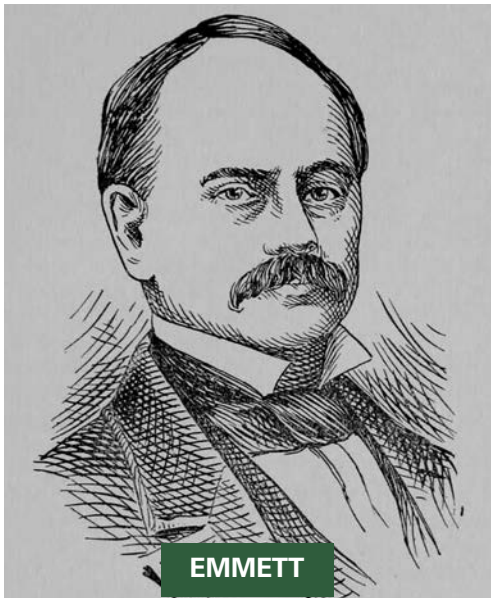
Way Down South

The etymology of "Dixie," for the southeastern states, is unknown. Most folks think it comes from the Mason-Dixon Line, surveyed in 1763-1837, most of Dixie being more or less on the south side of the line. (West Virginia is also more or less south of it.) More likely, the nickname derives from an antebellum Louisiana bank-note that bore the word "dix," French for 10. The name became popular when the song "I Wish I Was in Dixie" was published in 1859—composed by Daniel Emmett. Surprisingly, he was a Yankee from Ohio.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Remember the Alamo

You may recall being told as a child that all 182 defenders died in the "no-quarters" 1836 Battle of the Alamo. Some even have claimed that Davy Crockett was discovered hiding under a bed shortly before he was killed by Mexican forces under Gen. Santa Anna who stormed the fortified mission. Actually, several men were taken prisoner alive, including Crockett, who fought bravely. It was only after the battle that Santa Anna ordered the prisoners of war summarily executed though he had ordered that the red "no-quarter" flag be flown from the bell tower of San Fernando Church and the no-quarter El Deguello bugle call be sounded. Before the battle, commander William Travis was alleged to have drawn a line in the sand and invited any cowards to cross the line and leave the fort. This, too, is evidently a myth.

Crop Circle Mystery

Skeptics may scoff that all crop circles are hoaxes, because in the 1990s two men, Doug Bower and Dave Chorley, boasted of making them with the aid of some simple tools. Sadly for doubting Thomases, many crop circles cannot have been made by any humans for several reasons, among them: Many are too complex to be made by pranksters; microscopic changes in cell walls have been observed; brittle plant stalks have been bent at 90-degree angles without breaking, or are even woven together—impossible for jokers. So what is the explanation? We must admit that, frankly, we still do not know.

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Major Misquotation

Patrick Henry famously said, "Give me liberty, or give me death." Or did he? The sentence ostensibly finished up a fiery speech he delivered at the second Virginia convention in March 1775 and helped send American troops marching off to war with Britain. It is a great phrase and a patriotic legend, but he probably did not say it. George Washington and Thomas Jefferson were present but never mentioned the stirring phrase in their writings. Whoever started this rumor may have been inspired by a line in a Joseph Addison play: "It is not now time to talk of aught but chains or conquest, liberty or death."

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Gold Key to Maduro's Future

Oil revenue for Venezuela is stagnating, but gold may be saving the day for the Nicolas Maduro regime. Mining is done informally—some claim illegally—-but tightly controlled by the regime, which then "smuggles" most of the production abroad, where it fetches a better price, helping keep Maduro in power despite U.S. sanctions. It has been a focus of U.S. foreign policy to install a puppet leader in Venezuela. That effort has thus far failed.

Winnie's War
Britain's Barbarous Tactics

WWII is often referred to as the "Good War," a morally clear-cut conflict between good and evil.[1] The "Good War" is also claimed to have led to a good peace. The above misleading description does not reflect the uncivilized warfare conducted by the Allies during the war as well as the horrific treatment of Germans after the war. This article will focus on crimes committed by Great Britain against Germans both during and after the war.

By John Wear

In addition to ignoring all German peace efforts, Winston Churchill and other leaders of Great Britain began to conduct a war of unprecedented violence. On July 3, 1940, a British fleet attacked and destroyed much of the French fleet at Oran in southwestern Algeria to prevent it from falling into German hands. The French navy went to the bottom of the sea, and with it 1,297 French sailors. Churchill and the British government did not seem to mind that 1,297 of their French ally's sailors were killed in the attack. This attack on the French fleet illustrates Churchill's determination to defeat Germany "no matter what the cost."[2]

A surprising aspect of the British attack on the French fleet is that low-flying British airplanes repeatedly machine-gunned masses of French sailors as they struggled in the water. It is an event still remembered with great bitterness in France. This British war crime was soon followed by the assassination of French Adm. Francois Darlan by British agents in Algiers.[3]

WINSTON CHURCHILL

Had Winston Churchill and England lost World War II, there is no doubt that many Germans would have considered him a war criminal for his indiscriminate firebombing of their civilian centers. But a worse war crime might have been his consistent rejection of peace offers from Adolf Hitler.

Britain also began to violate the essential rule of civilized warfare that hostilities must be limited to the combatant forces. On May 11, 1940, British bombers began to attack the industrial areas of Germany. The British government adopted a new definition of military objectives so that this term included any building which in any way contributed, directly or indirectly, to the war effort of the enemy. On December 16, 1940, a moonlight raid by 134 British planes took place on militarily meaningless Mannheim designed "to concentrate the maximum amount of damage in the center of the town." Britain abandoned all pretense of attacking military, industrial or any other particular target with this raid.[4]

On March 28, 1942, the British air offensive against Germany initiated Frederick Lindemann's bombing plan. The Lindemann plan, which continued with undiminished ferocity until the end of the war, concentrated on bombing German working-class houses. The British bombings during this period were simple terror bombing designed to shatter the morale of the German civilian population and thereby generate an inclination to surrender. The bombings focused on working-class houses built close together because a higher amount of bloodshed was expected compared to bombing higher-class houses surrounded by large yards and gardens.[5]

The climax of the British bombing offensive under the Lindemann plan

was reached on the night of February 13, 1945, when a massive bombing raid was directed against Dresden. The population of Dresden was swollen by a horde of terrified German women and children running from the advancing Soviet army. No one will ever know exactly how many people died in the bombings of Dresden, but estimates of 250,000 civilian deaths appear to be reasonable. The bombings of Dresden served little military purpose; they were designed primarily to terrify German civilians and break their will to continue the war.[6]

A horrifying aspect of the Dresden bombings occurred during the daylight hours of February 14, 1945. On this day low-flying American fighters machine-gunned helpless Germans as they rushed toward the Elbe River in a desperate attempt to escape the inferno. Since Dresden had no air defense, the German civilians were easy targets.[7]

Winston Churchill, the man directly responsible for the Dresden bombings, began to publicly distance himself from the terror bombings. Churchill stated to Sir Charles Portal, the chief of the British Air Staff, on March 28, 1945:

> It seems to me the moment has come when the question of bombing of German cities *simply for the sake of increasing the terror, though under other pretexts*, should be reviewed. The destruction of Dresden remains a serious query against the conduct of Allied bombing. … I feel the need for more precise concentration upon military objectives, such as oil and communications behind the immediate battle-zone, rather than on mere acts of terror and wanton destruction, however impressive.[8]

In spite of Churchill's protests, the British terror bombings continued unabated until the end of the

Ask a Frenchman to name the greatest betrayal of his nation by a foreign power and many will cite the British attack on the French navy at Mers-el-Kebir in French Algeria (July 3, 1940). The above poster put out by the Vichy government depicts Winston Churchill as a rotund, ghoulish figure, towering amongst flames, looming over French ships sinking in the harbor of Mers-el-Kabir and a graveyard of dead Frenchmen on the right. After signing an armistice with Germany that the British opposed, the French fleet became a concern for the Brits. Allegedly concerned that the French would hand over their fleet to Germany, Churchill ordered the dastardly attack. The Vichy government had never intended to hand its ships to the Germans, as shown later when they scuttled their ships in Toulon Harbor to prevent the Germans from capturing them.

war. On May 3, 1945, the British Royal Air Force attacked the German *Cap Arcona* and *Thielbek* passenger ships. Both of these ships were flying many large white flags, with huge Red Cross emblems painted on the sides of the ships. The British attacks, which were a violation of international law, resulted in the deaths of approximately 7,000 prisoners being shipped from the Neuengamme concentration camp to Stockholm. When large numbers of corpses dressed in concentration-camp garb washed ashore along the German coastline a few days later, the British claimed the Germans had intentionally drowned the prisoners in the Baltic Sea. It took years for the truth of these illegal British attacks to be made public.[9] [See TBR, January/February 2014.—Ed.]

THE LONDON CAGE

The London Cage was a clandestine World War II interrogation center where German prisoners of war (POWs) were subjected to "special intelligence treatment" designed to break their will to resist. Located in Kensington Palace Gardens, an exclusive gated street known as "Millionaires' Row," the London Cage was where German POWs who could not be broken under normal interrogation methods were brought. The London Cage should have appeared on the wartime lists of the Red Cross as a transit camp, but did not—because officially it did not exist.[10]

Over 3,000 German POWs were interned in the London Cage. Britain's Col. Alexander Scotland was in charge of the London Cage, and few deny that he went too far in breaking the German POWs' will to resist through brutal psychological and physical interrogation treatment.[11]

Helen Fry writes about German POW Alfred Conrad Wernard's treatment in the London Cage:

> A wireless operator of U-boat *U-187*, Wernard spent three weeks in Kensington Palace Gardens and spoke about threats of execution, sleep deprivation and daily interrogations at different times in the dead of the night, always after having been dragged out of bed from a deep sleep. He was taken blindfolded to a room for interrogation. Interrogators were particularly interested in information Wernard had concerning a forerunner of the German radar system. "British Intelligence was interested in it," Wernard said. "They even knew that I went on a course about the new equipment and the instructor's name. … The interrogator knew more about our U-boat than we did."
>
> When Wernard refused to give information, the interrogator began to slowly rotate a revolver on the desk between them. "When it points at you," he said abruptly, "I pull the trigger." "I had no way of telling if he would," Wernard admitted. Out in the yard, he was shown a deep trench and was threatened with being shot. "It was all designed to make us talk. … It looked like a prison, and there were bars on the windows." Back in his room, which Wernard shared with a U-boat companion, the prisoners discovered a bugging device in the light [fixture]. "We were careful what we said," he commented.[12]

Dozens of revenge squads operated; as many as 1,500 may have been executed.

Many German POWs were placed in solitary confinement to break their will to resist. A basement mirroring a Soviet-style dungeon was reserved for POWs who failed to cooperate, and with its dark and isolated position, a POW knew that any screams for help would go unheard. The basement became a place of physical torture, and MI19 files for the London Cage make three independent references to "secret control gear"—i.e., electric shock equipment and other torture apparatus.[13]

A German POW at the London Cage could also be threatened with Cell 14, which emanated an overpowering stench of dead rats, wet rags and rotting flesh. Cell 14 was another part of the psychological war waged by the interrogators to break German POWs. When a Red Cross official first visited the London Cage in March 1946, he was not allowed to inspect the premises. Scotland explained to the British War Office why inspection of the basement and Cell 14 was not allowed: "The secret gear which we use to check the reliability of information obtained must be removed from the cage before permission is given to inspect this building. This work will take a month to complete."[14]

BRITAIN'S POSTWAR CRIMES

The Jewish Brigade, which was part of the British Eighth Army, also murdered many disarmed and defenseless German officers. The Jewish Brigade was established not to fight in the war, but to follow behind the British army and kill senior German officers who were typically not guilty of anything except having served in defense of their country. Morris Beckman states in his book *The Jewish Brigade*: "These were the first postwar executions of selected top Nazis. There were several dozen revenge squads operating; the highest estimate of executions was 1,500. The exact figure [i.e., murders] will never be known."[15]

Maj. Bernard Caspar, the senior chaplain of the Jewish Brigade, recalled the intense Jewishness of the brigade's soldiers. The Jewish flag flew over the brigade's headquarters, and all signs were written only in Hebrew. Parade commands were given in Hebrew, and Hebrew was

Standing, fourth from left, Abba "Uri" Kovner, 1918-1987, along with a few fellow terrorists. Kovner, a poet, was commander of the United Partisans Organization (FPO) in the Vilnius (Vilna in German), Lithuania ghetto. Kovner wrote in Yiddish and Hebrew. His manifesto marked the first time anyone had claimed the unproven existence of a German Nazi plan to murder Europe's Jews. After WWII, he led a secret organization that sought to illegally take revenge for alleged crimes committed against Jewish inmates of Nazi work camps. He later migrated to Palestine's state of Israel and died of cancer.

typically spoken in the mess.[16]

The Jewish Brigade's hatred of German officers and their desire for vengeance was a constant factor. Zeer Keren, a brigade avenger who later became a Mossad member, said:

> We were quite happy to do to the Nazis what they did to the Jews. Our goal was to execute them. I strangled them myself once we got in the forest. It took three to four minutes. We weighted the bodies with heavy chains, and threw them into lakes, rivers, streams. They were remote places. We left no trace of our activities.[17]

German women, many with children to feed, were also often forced to become slaves to Allied soldiers in order to survive. A British soldier acknowledged: "I felt a bit sick at times about the power I had over the girl. If I gave her a three-penny bar of chocolate, she nearly went crazy. She was just like my slave. She darned my socks and mended things for me. There was no question of marriage. She knew that was not possible."[18]

ETHNIC CLEANSING

One of the great tragedies of the 20th century was the forced expulsion of ethnic Germans from their homes after the end of World War II. The Allies carried out the largest forced population transfer—and perhaps the greatest single movement of people—in human history. A minimum of 12 million and possibly as many as 18.1 million Germans were driven from their homes because of their ethnic background. Probably 2.1 million or more of these German expellees, mostly women and children, died in what was supposed to be an "orderly and humane" expulsion.[19]

Winston Churchill was especially callous on the subject of German expulsions. On October 9, 1944, Churchill remarked to Stalin that 7 million Germans would be killed in the war, thus leaving plenty of room for ethnic Germans driven out of Silesia and East Prussia to move into rump Germany. On February 23, 1945, Churchill dismissed the difficulties involved in transferring the German population to the west. Churchill insisted that the transfers would be easy since most of the

Germans in the territories now occupied by the Russians had already left.[20]

The Potsdam Conference was held from July 17 to August 2, 1945, to decide how to administer Germany after her unconditional surrender to the Allies. The goals of the conference included the establishment of postwar order, peace treaty issues and countering the effects of the war.[21] At the conclusion of the Potsdam Conference, Great Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union all agreed to the transfer of the eastern Germans into rump Germany. The parties agreed that the transfers should be made in an "orderly and humane" manner.[22]

The expulsions of the eastern Germans into rump Germany were not "orderly and humane." Many hundreds of thousands of the German expellees, most of whom were women and children, lost their lives in these expulsions. Millions more of the expellees were impoverished, without the assets stolen from them in the expelling countries necessarily enriching those who took possession of them. The economies of entire regions were disrupted, and the surviving expellees suffered tremendous hardships both during and after the expulsions. Tens of thousands of expelled German women were repeatedly raped and had to bear the physical and psychological scars for their entire life. The legacy of bitterness, recrimination and mutual distrust between Germany and her neighbors from the expulsions still lingers to this day.[23]

STARVATION OF GERMANS

Britain also participated in the mass starvation of German civilians after the war. Capt. Albert R. Behnke, a U.S. Navy medical doctor, stated in regard to Germany: "From 1945 to the middle of 1948, one saw the probable collapse, disintegration and destruction of a whole nation. … Germany was subject to physical and psychic trauma unparalleled in history." Behnke concluded that the Germans under the Allies had fared much worse than the Dutch under the Germans, and for far longer.[24]

VICTOR GOLLANCZ
Jewish crusader for Germans.

British intellectuals such as Victor Gollancz, who was Jewish, worked to publicize the suffering and mass starvation of the German people. Gollancz objected to the contrast he saw between the accommodations and food in the British officers' mess and the miserable, half-starved hovels outside. In March 1946, the average calories per day in the British Zone had fluctuated between 1,050 and 1,591. British authorities in Germany were proposing to cut the rations back to 1,000 calories per day. Gollancz pointed out that the inmates at Bergen-Belsen toward the end of the war had only 800 calories per day, which was not much less than the British proposal.[25]

Gollancz made a six-week tour of the British Zone in October and November 1946. In January 1947, Gollancz published the book *In Darkest Germany* to document what he saw on this trip. Assisted by a photographer, Gollancz included numerous pictures to allay skepticism of the veracity of his reports. The pictures show Gollancz standing behind naked boys suffering from malnutrition; or holding a fully worn and unusable child's shoe; or comforting a crippled, half-starved adult in his hovel. The point was to show that Gollancz had seen these things with his own eyes and had not merely accepted other people's reports. Gollancz wrote to a newspaper editor: "Youth [in Germany] is being poisoned and re-nazified: we have all but lost the peace."[26]

Victor Gollancz concluded: "The plain fact is when spring is in the English air we are starving the German people. … Others, including ourselves, are to keep or be given comforts while the Germans lack the bare necessities of existence. If it is a choice between discomfort for another and suffering for the German, the German must suffer; if between suffering for another and death for the German, the German must die."[27]

Millions of resident German civilians starved to death after the end of World War II. James Bacque estimates 5.7 million Germans already residing in Germany died from the starvation policies implemented by the Allies after the war. Bacque details how this 5.7 million death total is calculated:

> The population of all occupied Germany in October 1946 was 65,000,000, according to the census prepared under the ACC. The returning prisoners who were added to the population in the period October 1946-September 1950 numbered 2,600,000 (rounded), according to records in the archives of the four principal Allies. Births according to the official German statistical agency, Statistisches Bundesamt, added another 4,176,430 newcomers to Germany. The expellees arriving totaled 6 million. Thus the total population in 1950 before losses would have been 77,776,430, according to the Allies themselves. Deaths officially recorded in the period 1946-50 were 3,235,539, according to the *UN Yearbook* and the German government.

> Emigration was about 600,000, according to the German government. Thus the population found should have been 73,940,891. But the census of 1950 done by the German government under Allied supervision found this to be only 68,230,796. *There was a shortage of 5,710,095 people*, according to the official Allied figures (rounded to 5,700,000).[28]

Bacque's calculations have been confirmed by Dr. Anthony B. Miller, who is a world-famous epidemiologist and head of the Department of Preventive Medicine and Biostatistics at the University of Toronto. Miller read the whole work, including the documents, and checked the statistics, which he says "confirm the validity of [Bacque's] calculations." Miller states: "These deaths appear to have resulted, directly or indirectly, from the semi-starvation food rations that were all that were available to the majority of the German population during this time period."[29]

CONCLUSION

Britain and the Allies engaged in uncivilized warfare and the mass murder, rape and ethnic cleansing of German civilians after the end of World War II. The British and Allied postwar treatment of Germany is surely one of the most brutal, criminal and unreported tragedies in world history. ❖

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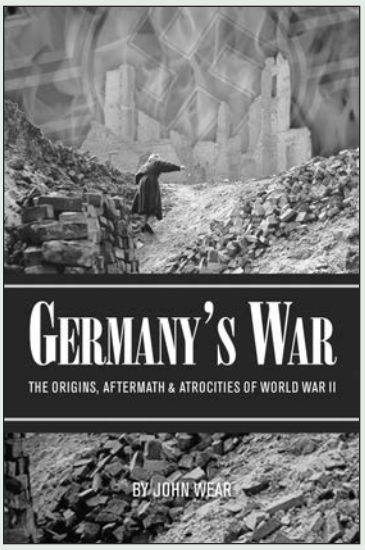
John Wear was born in 1953 in Houston. He graduated with a degree in accounting from Southern Methodist University in 1974 and passed the CPA exam later that year. He graduated from the University of Texas Law School in 1977 and passed the Texas bar in 1978. Wear, who is currently retired, worked most of his career as a CPA. His most recent employment was from 1994 to 2008 with Lacerte Software, a tax division of Intuit.

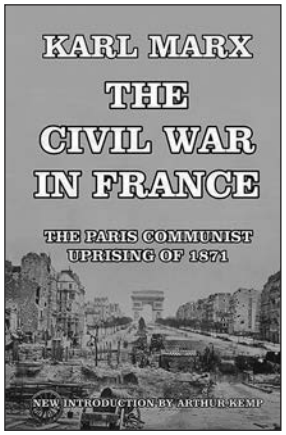


Germany's War

The Origins, Aftermath and Atrocities of World War II

By John Wear. *Germany's War* documents that the Allied leaders were primarily responsible for starting and prolonging WWII—costing millions of lives. FDR's numerous provocations forced Germany to declare war on the U.S.A. despite Hitler's desire for peace. Also covers Stalin's plan for European conquest, America's second crusade, how WWII was planned and instigated, the Allied conspiracy to prolong the war, the Allied POW camps that killed a million Germans, the appalling plight of expelled Germans, history's most terrible peace, crimes committed in German camps, the alleged genocide of 6 million Jews, and more. Softcover, 514 pages, #717, *$25* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call toll free 1-877-773-9077, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 to charge or you may order online at www.BarnesReview.com. Email Sales@BarnesReview.org for international S&H.

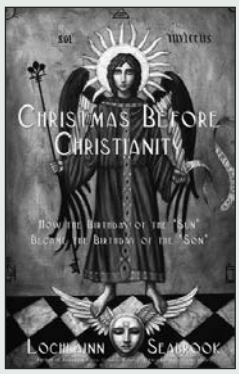
The Civil War in France: The Paris Communist Uprising of 1871



A gripping account of the infamous and short-lived 1871 "Paris Commune," or communist uprising, in France's capital city, written by the founder of communism. Marx's book was one of the first written to discuss the impact of the commune, and although written with a strong pro-communist bias and a visceral hatred of the ruling Napoleon III, it provides a fascinating insight into the thinking and internal machinations of the commune. The commune briefly ruled Paris from March 18 until May 28, 1871, after being elected as the city council. Acting as a lightning rod for socialist radicals from Poland to Italy, the commune quickly dissolved into the usual "dictatorship of the proletariat" and instituted the usual trappings of communist regimes—it began stripping away civil liberties and creating state enforcement agencies to implement its decrees by terror and coercion. Among its rules was a "Decree on Hostages," which allowed any person to be arrested, imprisoned and tried, becoming "hostages of the people of Paris." Thousands were murdered in this manner, including prominent religious leaders. In addition, the commune created a "Committee of Public Safety," which was given extensive powers to hunt down and imprison its self-identified enemies. Freedom of the press was suppressed. As the communists faced military defeat, they burned down many priceless architectural gems in revenge. It is estimated that up to 20,000 people died during the short reign of the commune. In spite of this bloody record, Marx was full of praise for the commune, calling it the prototype for a revolutionary government of the future, and added that the "Working men's Paris, with its commune, will be forever celebrated as the glorious harbinger of a new society." This version contains Marx's full original text and includes the text of the article "A Short Account of the Commune of Paris of 1871" published by The Socialist League, London, 1886, along with a selection of news reports and correspondence by Marx concerning the commune. Also contains a new introduction by Arthur Kemp providing a historical summary of the events of the world's first communist uprising. Softcover, 146 pages, #849, ***$15*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

Christmas Before Christianity

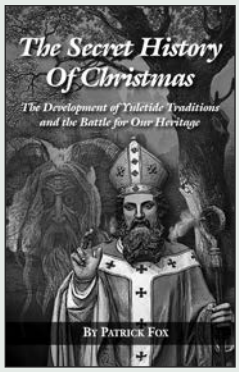
How the Birthday of the Sun Became the Birthday of the Son



By Lochlainn Seabrook. This detailed book explores the pre-Christian foundations of humanity's most popular holiday, including the many pagan gods, goddesses, myths, rituals, legends, ceremonies, customs and beliefs that contributed to its creation and development. Special emphasis is placed on ancient Egypt, where many modern Christmas traditions are traced. From every major facet of the Nativity to the décor and traditions of Christmas celebrations, paganism permeates the Christian tradition and His birthday celebration. Even Santa Claus and Father Christmas were inspired by pagan ideas. Seabrook also discloses pagan-rooted celebrations practiced around the globe today. But Christmas celebrations were not always so well received. Fourth-century church father Origen strenuously opposed the holiday exactly because of its pagan roots. You'll learn about that, too—and more. Softcover, 300 pages, #773, *$22.*

The Secret History of Christmas

The Development of Yuletide Traditions and the Battle for Our Heritage



When was Christmas first celebrated? How did December 25 become the official date for the celebration of the birth of Jesus? Why are the Magi included in the tale? Who was the real St. Nicholas, and how did he become one of the most famous of all Christian saints? Why do we burn a Yule log or hang stockings from the mantle? Why do we cut down and bring inside an evergreen tree and decorate it with lights? Why is Santa Claus depicted today as an elf? Who brought Christmas to America? What role did the Keltic druids have on our modern Christmas celebration? Why did Santa Claus once ride a goat and why do early depictions show goats hauling Santa's four-wheeled wagon? What about holly and mistletoe—what tradition did they come from and why are they so tightly tied to Christmas? Find out. By Patrick Chouinard. Softcover, saddle stitched, 70 pages, profusely illustrated, #752, *$8.*

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- The WWII nuclear holocaust in Japan;
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- Review of *Hitler Democrat* by Leon Degrelle;
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GOEBBELS: ANTI-SEMITE?

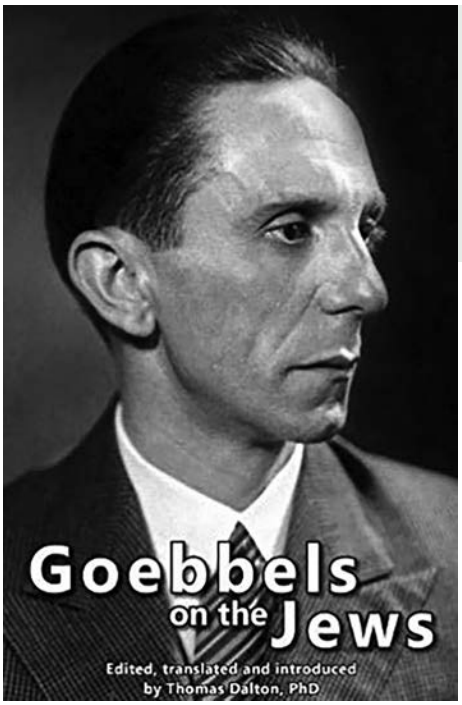
A TBR book review of Thomas Dalton's *Goebbels on the Jews: The Complete Diary Entries—1923 to 1945*

By David Skrbina, Ph.D.

As the second-in-command for much of the duration of the Third Reich, Joseph Goebbels was well situated to conduct, oversee and comment on all aspects of Germany's domestic and foreign policy. Fortunately for posterity, and unlike anyone else in the NSDAP hierarchy, he kept a near-daily diary for the last 22 years of his life. In it he gave detailed and unvarnished commentary on all variety of topics, including, notably, many observations on Jews, Judaism and the "final solution" of "the Jewish Question."

These entries provide an unprecedented inside look at the motivation and mechanisms of the so-called Holocaust. And the picture they paint is vastly different than commonly portrayed.

Here, for the first time, Thomas Dalton has provided an invaluable service by compiling all relevant diary entries on Jews in a single volume—178 in total. And this was no small task, given that the complete diary runs to some 29 volumes, equivalent to a large encyclopedia. Dalton furthermore has helpfully published the entries in both German and English, side by side, to allow full access to the original text. Many of the entries are short, a mere sentence or two, but some run to several paragraphs.



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The book begins with two introductory chapters by Dalton, which prove very effective at setting the stage for Goebbels's comments and the rise of Hitler and the NSDAP. It turns out that Germans have had a long and contentious relationship with their Jews, going back at least to Martin Luther in the mid-1500s; critics of the Jews included such prominent names as Johann Herder, Immanuel Kant, Georg Hegel, Arthur Schopenhauer, Richard Wagner and Friedrich Nietzsche. By the early 1900s, Jews had come to dominate many sectors of German society. With the advent of World War I, revolutionary Jews sought opportunities to further increase their power; they were very active in the "November Revolution" that led directly to Germany's capitulation in 1918, and they rushed to seize power in the immediate aftermath—ultimately coming to dominate the postwar Weimar government. It was just such developments that caused both Hitler and Goebbels to become politically active.

The subsequent 10 chapters follow Goebbels's entries chronologically, interspersed with much helpful commentary from Dalton. What we see in the entries is highly revealing: a consistently harsh anti-Jewish stance, but with a near-complete lack of murderous intent. Like Hitler, Goebbels simply wanted a greater Germany that was free of the "hated Jews," who were little more than "leeches and loafers, thriving at the expense of ordinary Germans." Hence the Reich's dominant priority: Drive them out.

Early entries on the "Hebrews" are relatively sparse; the period 1923 to 1929 includes only 18 relevant ones. The 1930s are more numerous, but

still only 40 or so over the whole decade—about four per year, hardly the Nazi "obsession" that is often portrayed. But with the coming of WWII in 1939, Goebbels's critique accelerates. From 1940 through 1944, we find a total of some 110 entries, of increasing severity: Goebbels demands that Berlin, then the Reich, then much of Europe banish its Jewish populations.

For all the fascinating and enlightening commentary, what is perhaps most striking is what we do not find. We see no reference to any "holocaust order" by Hitler; nothing on systematic mass murder of Jews; nothing on gas chambers; nothing on the so-called "extermination" camps like Auschwitz, Treblinka or Belzec. Instead, Goebbels repeatedly cites the need to "evacuate," "deport" or "remove" the Jews—first to local ghettos, then to concentration and labor camps in the captured eastern territories, and then, as a true "final solution," to a distant location such as the island of Madagascar. Needless to say, the ultimate plan was never fully enacted, but his many comments shine a radical new light on the standard holocaust story.

Finally, Dalton includes 10 short but important essays on the Jews that Goebbels published in various Nazi periodicals, from 1929's "The Jew" to 1945's "Creators of the World's Misfortunes." These are invaluable additions to the book, and they help us understand what motivated Goebbels's fanatical dislike of Jews.

All in all, Dalton has provided us with an essential reference work, one that will stand as the definitive source for years to come. It should be on everyone's bookshelf. ❖

David Skrbina, Ph.D., is a retired senior lecturer in philosophy (University of Michigan, Dearborn). He has authored numerous articles and books, including works on social and political philosophy. His most recent books include *The Metaphysics of Technology* (Routledge; 2015) and several others that can be found on Amazon.com.

Seated at his desk is Joseph Goebbels (lived October 29, 1897-May 1, 1945). He was chancellor of Germany for one day, committing suicide the next. One of Adolf Hitler's closest associates, according to Metapedia, he served as minister for public enlightenment and propaganda from 1933 to 1945. He was medically unqualified for military service, and thus did not fight in World War I, but did well in school, earning a Ph.D. in philosophy at the University of Heidelberg in 1921. Goebbels kept a diary that offered no support for the "exterminationist" theory of the supposed Jewish genocide called the "Holocaust."

Unwanted in their Homeland

Pictured are German children deported from the eastern areas taken over by Poland arriving in West Germany in August of 1948. Millions of Germans were expelled from their ethnic homelands from 1945 to 1948. In Germany, these years were known as the "years of hunger." Sen. Homer Capehart of Indiana, in a speech to the U.S. Senate on February 5, 1946, said: "For nine months now, this administration has been carrying on a deliberate policy of mass starvation." In the American zone of Berlin, it was American policy that no food should be given away and all leftovers thrown in the garbage. According to one observer, "German women who worked for the Americans were fantastically well fed but could take nothing home to their families or children." James Bacque helped document all of this in his daring book *Crimes and Mercies*.

a Tribute to James Bacque

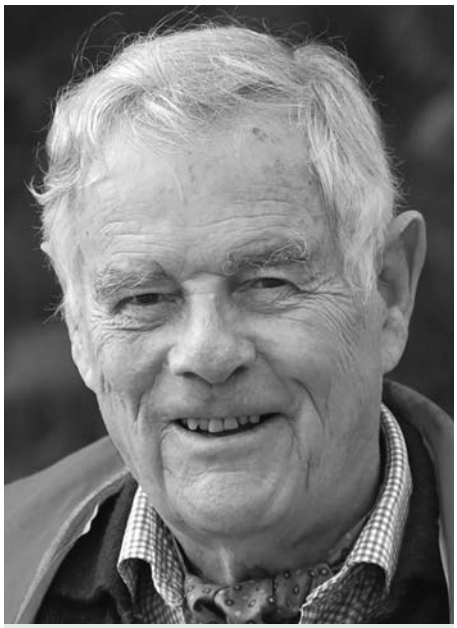
The world has lost one of its most courageous truthseekers: Author of *Crimes and Mercies*, *Other Losses* passes away

By John Wear

James Bacque died peacefully on September 13, 2019 surrounded by his family, after suffering several strokes. His wife Elisabeth says James was lucid and listening to the end, and that his sense of humor never failed him.

Bacque had a long literary career as a journalist, an editor and a publisher. His first books were novels followed by short stories, history, a biography, essays and a play. His final novel, *Our Fathers' War*, portrays WWII from both sides of the conflict.

While researching a book about Raoul Laporterie, a French Resistance hero, Bacque interviewed a former German soldier who had become a friend of Laporterie. Laporterie had taken this man, Hans Goertz, and one other, out of a French prison camp in 1946 to give them work as tailors in his chain of stores. Goertz declared that "Laporterie saved my life, because 25% of the men in that camp died in one month."



JAMES BACQUE
1929-2019

What had they died of? "Starvation, dysentery, disease."

Checking as far as possible the records of the camps where Goertz had been confined, Bacque found that it had been one of a group of three in a system of 1,600, all equally bad, according to the International Committee of the Red Cross reports in the French army archives at Vincennes, Paris. Soon Bacque came upon the first hard evidence of mass deaths in U.S.-controlled camps. This evidence was found in U.S. Army reports under the bland heading "Other Losses."

In the spring of 1987, Bacque and Dr. Ernest F. Fischer Jr., a retired colonel in the U.S. Army and a distinguished Army historian, met in Washington, D.C. They worked together over the following months in the National Archives and in the George C. Marshall Foundation in Lexington, Virginia, piecing together the evidence they uncovered. In the United States National Archives on Pennsylvania Avenue, Bacque found the documents with the heading "Weekly Prisoner of War and Disarmed Enemy Forces Report." In each report was the heading "Other Losses," which paralleled the statistics he had seen in France.

Bacque reviewed these reports with Col. Philip S. Lauben, who had been chief of the German Affairs

Branch of Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force in charge of prisoner transfers and repatriation. Bacque and Lauben went over the headings in the reports one by one until they got to the heading "Other Losses." Lauben said, "It means deaths and escapes." When Bacque asked how many escapes, Lauben answered "Very, very minor." Bacque later learned that the escapes were less than one-tenth of 1%.[1]

Bacque wrote that because some prisoner documents were deceptive when made, and because many records were destroyed in the 1950s or hidden in euphemisms, the number of dead will always be in dispute. However, there is no question that enormous numbers of men of all ages, plus some women and children, died of starvation, exposure, unsanitary conditions and disease in American and French prisoner of war (POW) camps in Germany and France starting in April 1945.

Bacque estimated in his book, aptly called *Other Losses*, that German POW deaths undoubtedly number over 790,000, almost certainly over 900,000, and quite likely over a million. The prisoners' deaths were knowingly caused by Army officers who had sufficient resources to keep these German POWs alive. Relief organizations such as the Red Cross that attempted to help prisoners in the American camps were refused permission by the Army.[2]

James Bacque wrote that the response he received following the original publication of *Other Losses* was amazing. Bacque stated: "Most gratifying has been the huge response from thousands of ex-prisoners who have written to me, or telephoned, sent faxes or e-mail, or even called at my door, to thank me for telling a story they feared would die with them. They continue to send me diaries, letters, *Tagebücher*, self-published books, typescripts of memoirs, in three or four languages, along with photographs, maps, drawings, paintings and even a few artifacts."[3]

However, Bacque also faced huge criticism from establishment historians and the mass media after the publication of *Other Losses*. Bacque was never intimidated by such criticism, and later found corroborating evidence in the Soviet archives. Bacque wrote: "Among all of the many editors, writers, TV producers and professors all over Europe and North America who have furiously denounced the author of *Other Losses* since 1989, not one has ever commented on his subsequent amazing discoveries in the Soviet archives."[4]

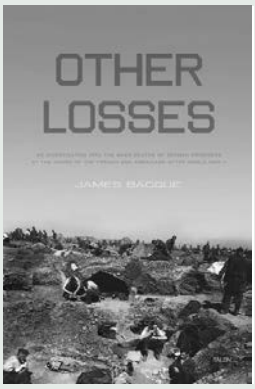
James Bacque ended *Other Losses* with an appeal for open-mindedness and understanding. Bacque wrote: "Surely it is time for the guesswork and the lying to stop. Surely it is time to take seriously what the eyewitnesses on both sides are trying to tell us about our history. All over the Western world, savage atrocities against the Armenians, the Ukrainians and the Jews are known. Only the atrocities against the Germans are denied. Are Germans not people in our eyes?"[5]

Bacque later expanded on his historical work with the book *Crimes and Mercies: The Fate of German Civilians under Allied Occupation 1944-1950*. He wrote that the Allies were able to conceal their murderous policies toward the Germans since they controlled everything of consequence in Germany. The statistics of German deaths after the war were all under Allied control, and there was no independent German government to dispute the Allied figures. The U.S. military governor reports were designed to reflect favorably on the Allied postwar treatment of Germany. These U.S. reports, which have been widely used to determine our view of Germany's postwar history, showed figures indicating no large number of Germans died in the three Western zones from 1945 to 1950.[6]

German deaths after the war can be divided into three groups of people. The first group is the German POWs in both Europe and the Soviet Union. The second group is the Germans forcibly expelled from Eastern Europe, and the third group is the Germans already residing in Germany. While no one will ever know how many Germans died from 1945 to 1950, it is certain that the deaths far exceed most traditional estimates. The great majority of these deaths

OTHER LOSSES

An Investigation Into the Mass Deaths of German Prisoners at the Hands of the French and Americans After World War II



Seldom has the publication of a historical monograph on a subject ordinarily of interest only to a few specialists—the treatment of prisoners of war—received so much attention or excited so much anger as *Other Losses* by James Bacque (shown above). Published in 1989 in Canada, the book received so much notoriety because it accused Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, as head of the American occupation of Germany in 1945, of deliberately starving to death German prisoners of war in staggering numbers. Bacque charges that "the victims undoubtedly number over 800,000 and quite likely over a million. Their deaths were knowingly caused by those who had sufficient resources to keep them alive." Photo section of the book shows the deplorable conditions in which the German POWs were kept. While concentration camp inmates got barracks, bunks, food and heat, the Germans were kept in open-air pens in freezing weather with the only shelter being holes dug in the ground. Softcover, 324 pages, #619, *$25* (minus 10% for TBR subscribers) plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. Send payment with the order form at the back of this issue to TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. See also www.BarnesReview.com.

were caused by the lethal policies imposed by the four victorious Allies after the war.[7]

Bacque estimated that a minimum of 1.5 million German POWs, 2.1 million German expellees, and 5.7 million German residents died needlessly after the war. This minimum estimate of 9.3 million German deaths is far more than the number of Germans who died during World War II. Millions of these Germans slowly starved to death while the Allies withheld available food. The majority of these postwar dead Germans were women, children and very old men. Their deaths have never been honestly reported by the Allies, the German government or most historians.[8]

The world owes James Bacque a huge debt of gratitude for his outstanding and groundbreaking research into this painful, controversial and underreported period of history. Bacque's friend, American historian Alfred-Maurice de Zayas, writes: "We owe James Bacque our recognition for his courage to raise new and uncomfortable questions. We thank him for the answers he proposes. Let the debate begin."[9] ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 Bacque, James, *Other Losses: An Investigation into the Mass Deaths of German Prisoners at the Hands of the French and Americans after World War II*, 3rd edition, Vancouver: Talonbooks, 2011, pp. lxv-lxvi.

2 *Ibid.*, pp. lxvi-lxvii.

3 *Ibid.*, p. xxiii.

4 *Ibid.*, pp. lxii-lxiii.

5 *Ibid.*, p. 196.

6 Bacque, James, *Crimes and Mercies: The Fate of German Civilians under Allied Occupation, 1944-1950*, 2nd edition, Vancouver, British Columbia: Talonbooks, 2007, pp. 107-109.

7 *Ibid.*, p. 108.

8 *Ibid.*, p. 124.

9 *Ibid.*, p. xxii.

John Wear was born in 1953 in Houston. He graduated with a degree in accounting from Southern Methodist University in 1974. He graduated from the University of Texas Law School in 1977 and passed the Texas bar in 1978.

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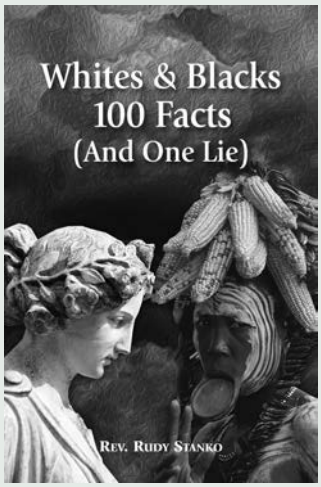

The White race has crossed seas, harnessed rivers, carved mountains, tamed deserts, and colonized the most barren icefields. It has been responsible for the invention of the printing press, cement, the harnessing of electricity, flight, rocketry, astronomy, the telescope, space travel, firearms, the transistor, radio, television, the telephone, the light bulb, photography, motion pictures, the phonograph, the electric battery, the automobile, the steam engine, railroad transportation, the microscope, computers, and millions of other technological miracles. It has discovered countless medical advances, incredible applications, scientific progress, etc. On the other hand, throughout 6,000 years of recorded history, the Subsaharan African has invented nothing. Not a written language, woven cloth, a calendar, a plow, a road, a bridge, a railway, a ship, a system of measurement, or even the wheel. He is not known to have ever cultivated a single crop or domesticated a single animal for his own use. His only known means of transporting goods was on the top of his head. For shelter he never progressed beyond the common mud hut, the construction of which a muskrat is capable. Inside this booklet you will find 100 facts about Blacks and Whites (plus one massive lie) that the politically correct thought police will not allow to be discussed in schools at any level or in any controlled media—though they are irrefutable.

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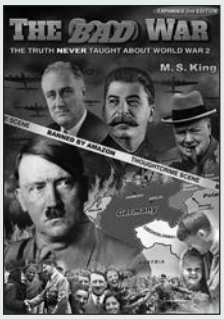

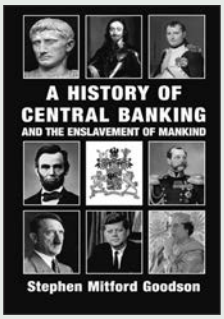

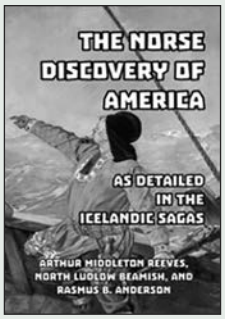
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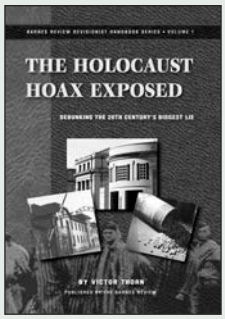

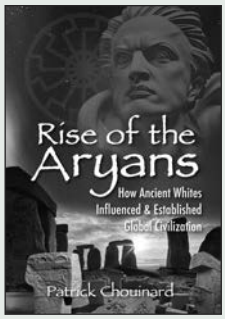

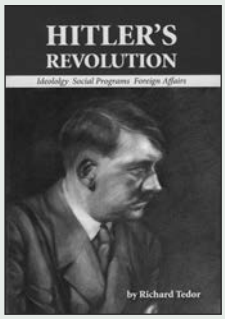

2019's Top 10 TBR Bestsellers

The Bad War: The Truth Never Taught About WWII

1 By Mike King. Americans today have an almost identical recollection of WWII as the "good war," fought against the "Krauts" and "Japs." But how much do we know about that crucial events and the decades of complex European history preceding it? A photo-journalistic chronology—300 of the most important events of the war in synopses. Softcover, 308 pages, #772, *$25.*

A History of Central Banking

2 By Stephen M. Goodson. This volume focuses upon the role of banking and money in history from ancient times to the present. The role of moneylenders in history has been called the "hidden hand." Wars, revolutions, depressions, recessions and social upheavals have been directly related to the efforts of these moneylenders to retain and extend their power and profits. Softcover, 226 pages, #783, *$20.*

Hitler's Revolution

3 Adolf Hitler transformed Germany into an authoritarian, national socialist state advocating sovereignty of nations, advancement of labor, preservation of the white race and commerce based on exchange of wares. Hitler tackled his nation's bankruptcy, unemployment, Communist subversion and foreign domination. His programs restored German prosperity in three years. Softcover, 293 pages, #646, *$15.*

The Holocaust Hoax Exposed

4 Investigative journalist Victor Thorn dissects what has become the 20th century's most grotesque conspiracy. Covered in this book is the mythology surrounding "death camps," the truth about Zyklon B, Anne Frank's fable, how the absurd "6 million" figure has become a laughing stock and much more. One of the best-selling Revisionist books on the holocaust yet published. Softcover, 186 pages, B&W illustrations, #609, *$20.*

Israel's Billions: Jewish Swindlers & Financiers

5 Jews have been expelled from every country they have ever lived in, at all periods of history. They've been booted out by the Egyptians, the Babylonians, the Greeks, Romans, Christians and Moslems. Every time, the main reason was usury. Author Hervé Ryssen details just how Jewish bankers, businessmen and powerbrokers are stealing the wealth of the people of the world. Softcover, 279 pages, #833, *$25.*

The Jewish Mafia: The Great International Predators

6 This is the most comprehensive and fast-paced book written on the crimes of the Jewish mafia from ancient times until today. Meticulously documented, largely from Jewish sources, this book is an examination of organized criminality in all parts of the world. By Hervé Ryssen. Softcover, 381 pages, 475 endnotes, #731, *$29.*

The Norse Discovery of America from the Icelandic Sagas

7 Written and compiled by expert scholars. The sagas showed that there were numerous Norse voyages of exploration and settlement in North America 500 years before Columbus. Columbus was aware of these Norse ventures. The sagas also contain many other details, such as the name of the first Norse baby born in America, interactions with the natives and the location of their landing points and settlements. Softcover, 294 pages, #830, *$18.*

Psychoanalysis of Judaism

8 If we all can agree that Jews have had a great impact on history, would it behoove us to understand what it is about their religion and/or their culture that makes them so resilient and so unified? In short, what makes the Jewish mind tick? In *Psychoanalysis of Judaism*, author Hervé Ryssen delves into this very subject in a book unlike any other on the Jewish psyche. Softcover, 461 pages, #846, *$30.*

Rise of the Aryans

9 All across the world are mysterious and ancient stone structures demonstrating not only advanced building techniques but also a sophisticated knowledge of archeoastronomy. From Easter Island to the mountain peaks of the Andes, from the British Isles and the Mediterranean to the steppes of Eurasia, from the arid deserts of western China to the Mississippi Valley, whites were erecting megalithic structures that baffle scientists and archeologists even today. Softcover, 314 pages, #834, *$25.*

The Soviet Experiment

10 By Dr. Matthew Raphael Johnson. The USSR remains one of the least understood of all societies despite its having only existed in the 20th century. It stands as the great embarrassment of the globe's liberal elite and they do all they can to mystify their role in creating and supporting this totalitarian disaster. Here's a book to set the record straight. Softcover, 241 pages, #835, *$25.*

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

BEST ISSUE EVER?

I have seen many good issues in my long tenure as a [Barnes Review] subscriber, but the September/October 2019 ["Werwölfe of the Reich"] issue is by far the best, in my humble opinion. I have ordered 50 extra copies to hand out to people I think might be interested in real history. Unfortunately, I do not find many takers (especially under age 60), as so many of the younger people have been systematically brainwashed since childhood and just want to scroll through their phone messages all day long. (That drives me crazy.) All I can say is, "Keep up the good work." TBR is better than ever—and that's a fact!

Fred Miller
Tennessee

LOVED THE LATEST ISSUE

I have been subscribing to TBR since 1998 and have never missed reading a single issue. I must say that this last issue [September/October 2019] is definitely one of your best. Before that I thought the "Defending Dixie" [September/October 2017] issue was your best. Either way, I am consistently amazed at your ability to keep producing under what I must imagine are increasingly unfavorable economic conditions. Other magazines I receive contain half the content with triple the number of editorial staff members. Thanks, TBR, for continuing to produce more than any other alternative history publisher out there.

Lizzie Jones
Maryland

CONGRATULATIONS

Kudos to you, your staff and writer Marc Roland for the [September/October 2019] edition of TBR. [Roland's] two-part story on the German underground resistance movement [during and after the war] was inspiring. Don't stop doing what you're doing—ever.

Robert Notlob
Texas

HONEST OUTLETS

I am troubled to hear of the censorship and illegal opening of mail [at the Canadian border] you are experiencing. I would think that it is not only the political incorrectness TBR is suspect for, but also your promotion of what can only now be labeled "white supremacy." The cover article in the [May/June 2019] issue on Tulum and the White Gods who led the building of it was fascinating, but blatantly "white supremacist" to the indoctrinated masses and Thought Police today. TBR, along with *Russia Insider* online, and a few other honest outlets, are now the only significant sources presenting the truth of "white supremacy," Zionist power and many other taboo topics.

Gregg Marchese
Via email

DESPICABLE

Your organization is despicable! You are a bunch of inbred jealous dumb [expletive deleted] who should be prosecuted for hate crimes and destroyed. Watch your backs, 'cause you're being watched.

Bob Krushka
Via email

NAZIS MADE A BIG MISTAKE

A grievous tactical error was committed by the Nazis. Jews were considered fifth columnists by the national socialists and therefore were collected and put into concentration camps away from population centers. This was a grave error. It opened German cities to being obliterated by airborne carpet bombing. There are no records of Jewish ghettos being bombed by the Allies, so the Allies certainly knew where Jews resided under Nazi dominion. It no doubt pleased both the Allies and Zionists that Jews were being segregated in the countryside. What the Nazis should have done is created strategic hamlets (or multiple dispersed Jewish ghettos) peopled with Jews within German cities. If the German government had done this, I am certain that German cities would not have been targeted by Allied firebombing.

Vaughn Klingenberg
Minnesota

IMPRESSED

I received my TBR magazines this week and I'm very impressed with the quality of the product. The articles, photos and writers are excellent.

My own review of history involves the 1848 Germans. These Germans make up my mother's side of our family. They came here from Germany in 1860 through Galveston, Texas and settled in New Braunfels, Texas, Ohio and Wisconsin. These Germans were Marxists. They worked with Karl Marx, Engels and Joseph Dietzgen. Marx and Engels went to London, the rest came to Texas. How many of these Germans were Jewish Marxists? I believe many. However, no history is written on these Germans. Is TBR aware of any historians investigating these 1848 Germans? They have had a significant impact on America today. My relatives never discussed this history with me and are very secretive about it. FDR put many Germans in American camps, but not New Braunfels, Texas Germans. I wonder why?

Chris Hodges
Via email

RACE TO THE GRAVE

In my paper "The 21st Century Greater Depression" published in the June/July 2017 issue of *Nexus* I proposed that the 2008 recession was created by the revolving door between Goldman Sachs, the Federal Reserve and the U.S. Treasury with the issuing of trillions of dollars in fraudulent derivatives backed by absolutely nothing in a successful effort to extort money from the U.S. tax-

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MORE LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Continued from page 77

payer. That same conspiracy has continued to today and has grown as bank mergers have consolidated power by adding additional co-conspirators. The intent of this cabal is to bankrupt the economies of the West but most importantly acquisition and consolidation of most of the hard assets, primarily real estate and technology, at fire sale prices. A second consideration is that a depression would also provide the opportunity to destroy the evidence of their culpability in the initial derivatives swindle.

Comedian George Carlin once quipped that "it's called the American dream because you have to be asleep to believe it."

Behind the American, Icelandic, Spanish, Italian, Greek dream is the banker's dream of unlimited wealth generated from unsecured loans made with imaginary money. The dream of a free lunch is so compelling that, despite centuries of evidence to the contrary, people still believe that debt-based money is the universal solvent that turns lead into gold. And so it is, as long as you can keep the "con" out of convict while bolstering confidence as you rely upon increasing inflation to keep the Ponzi scheme working by paying old debts with cheap money of diminishing value. Like most things in life, private central banking is a race to the grave.

Paul Majchrowicz
Via email

TBR RADIO A BREATH OF FRESH AIR

I have really been enjoying TBR Radio. I encourage people to tune in when they can. TBR has had many great guests, besides TBR's own writers. The only thing I wish is that you could take live callers.

Jim Adams
Ohio

[Thanks. Pastor Ed DeVries is doing a great job. To listen to "TBR Radio Presents," go to our website and click on the radio tab where the shows will be archived. We also discuss each issue of TBR as it is published and discuss other important happenings in the news and history.—Ed.]

LOVES HERVÉ

I have ordered every one of Hervé Ryssen's books offered by TBR. I believe he is one of the most knowledgable and important authors you have ever published. He sources his statements and is not scared to tackle any subject—and trust me, he tackles some sensitive ones. I cannot tell you how much I have learned from his insightful books.

Mark Will
Washington, D.C.

[We will pass on your comments to Hervé Ryssen and Carlos Porter, the talented translator. For a full listing of the Ryssen books we carry, see pages 20-21. Three of his books were among TBR's top 10 bestsellers for 2019. See that list on page 76.—Ed.]

DEPRESSING

I think it would be a good idea to have a really upbeat story in every TBR. We need to concentrate more on our victimization, and offer young people some hope.

Gloria Wallace
Virginia

Send your thoughtful letters to:
TBR Letters Dept.
P.O. Box 550,
White Plains, MD 20695 or email
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UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE® **Statement of Ownership, Management, and Circulation (All Periodicals Publications Except Requester Publications)**

1. Publication Title	2. Publication Number	3. Filing Date
The Barnes Review	1078-479	10/15/2019
4. Issue Frequency	5. Number of Issues Published Annually	6. Annual Subscription Price
Bi-Monthly		$56.00

7. Complete Mailing Address of Known Office of Publication (Not printer) (Street, city, county, state, and ZIP+4®): 117 La Grange Avenue, La Plata, MD 20646 — Contact Person: Paul Angel; Telephone (Include area code): 202-547-5586

8. Complete Mailing Address of Headquarters or General Business Office of Publisher (Not printer): TBR, 117 La Grange Avenue, La Plata, MD 20646

9. Full Names and Complete Mailing Addresses of Publisher, Editor, and Managing Editor (Do not leave blank)
Publisher (Name and complete mailing address): THE BARNES REVIEW, 117 La Grange Avenue, La Plata, MD 20646
Editor (Name and complete mailing address): Paul Angel, P.O. Box 873, Locust Grove, VA 22508
Managing Editor (Name and complete mailing address): John Tiffany, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695

10. Owner (Do not leave blank. If the publication is owned by a corporation, give the name and address of the corporation immediately followed by the names and addresses of all stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of the total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, give the names and addresses of the individual owners. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, give its name and address as well as those of each individual owner. If the publication is published by a nonprofit organization, give its name and address.)

Full Name	Complete Mailing Address
Foundation for Economic Liberty, Inc.	117 La Grange Avenue, La Plata, MD 20646
Paul T. Angel, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695	
John Tiffany, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695	
Pete Papaherakles, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695	

11. Known Bondholders, Mortgagees, and Other Security Holders Owning or Holding 1 Percent or More of Total Amount of Bonds, Mortgages, or Other Securities. If none, check box → ☒ None

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12. Tax Status (For completion by nonprofit organizations authorized to mail at nonprofit rates) (Check one)
The purpose, function, and nonprofit status of this organization and the exempt status for federal income tax purposes:
☒ Has Not Changed During Preceding 12 Months
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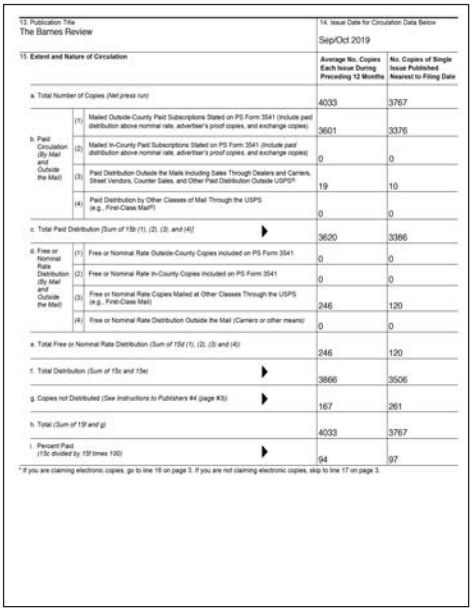

13. Publication Title: The Barnes Review	14. Issue Date for Circulation Data Below: Sep/Oct 2019	
15. Extent and Nature of Circulation	Average No. Copies Each Issue During Preceding 12 Months	No. Copies of Single Issue Published Nearest to Filing Date
a. Total Number of Copies (Net press run)	4033	3767
b. Paid Circulation (By Mail and Outside the Mail) (1) Mailed Outside-County Paid Subscriptions Stated on PS Form 3541 (Include paid distribution above nominal rate, advertiser's proof copies, and exchange copies)	3601	3376
(2) Mailed In-County Paid Subscriptions Stated on PS Form 3541 (Include paid distribution above nominal rate, advertiser's proof copies, and exchange copies)	0	0
(3) Paid Distribution Outside the Mails Including Sales Through Dealers and Carriers, Street Vendors, Counter Sales, and Other Paid Distribution Outside USPS®	19	10
(4) Paid Distribution by Other Classes of Mail Through the USPS (e.g., First-Class Mail®)	0	0
c. Total Paid Distribution (Sum of 15b (1), (2), (3), and (4))	3620	3386
d. Free or Nominal Rate Distribution (By Mail and Outside the Mail) (1) Free or Nominal Rate Outside-County Copies included on PS Form 3541	0	0
(2) Free or Nominal Rate In-County Copies included on PS Form 3541	0	0
(3) Free or Nominal Rate Copies Mailed at Other Classes Through the USPS (e.g., First-Class Mail)	246	120
(4) Free or Nominal Rate Distribution Outside the Mail (Carriers or other means)	0	0
e. Total Free or Nominal Rate Distribution (Sum of 15d (1), (2), (3) and (4))	246	120
f. Total Distribution (Sum of 15c and 15e)	3866	3506
g. Copies not Distributed (See Instructions to Publishers #4 (page #3))	167	261
h. Total (Sum of 15f and g)	4033	3767
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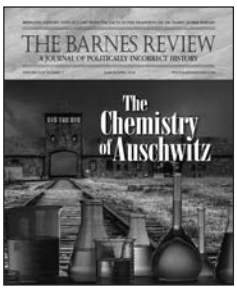

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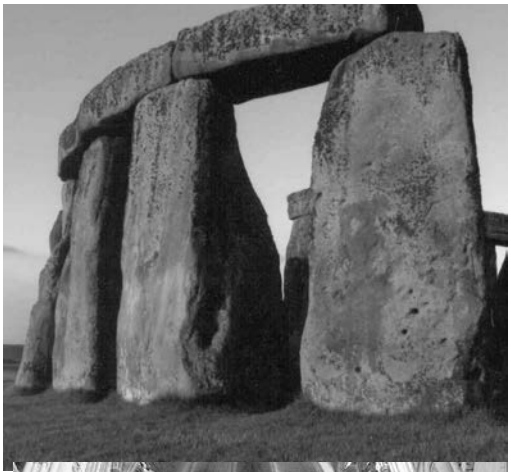

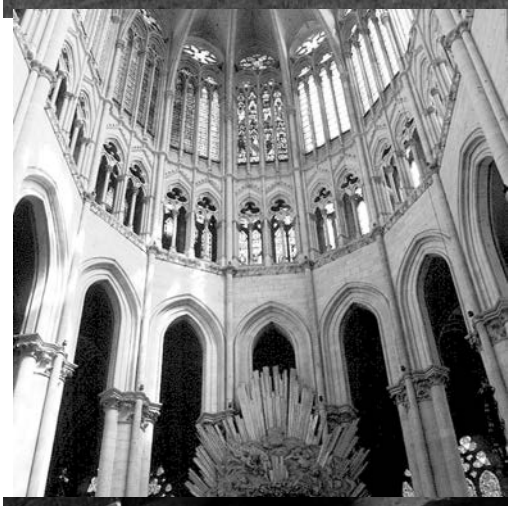

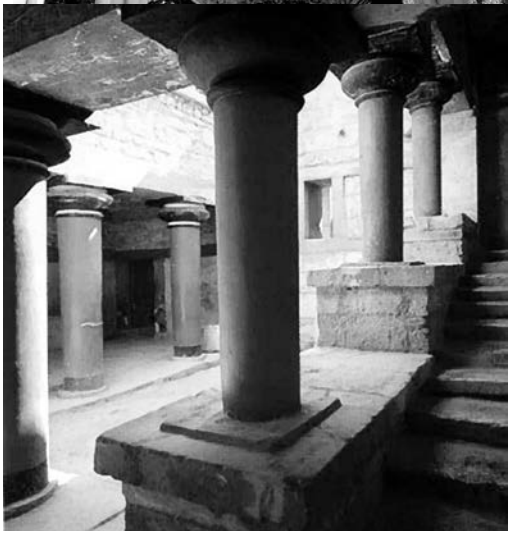

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